

COURT WILL DECIDE

Whether or Not Rogers Will Answer Questions Asked by Mr. Hadley.

OIL KING EVADES THE TRUTH

Thomas W. Lawson May Go to New York and Tell Investigators What He Knows About Methods of the Gigantic Monopoly.

New York, Jan. 10.—The question whether Henry H. Rogers can be compelled to tell Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns or controls three oil companies which are selling oil in Missouri as separate companies will be placed before the supreme court of New York state today.

All the important questions which Mr. Rogers has declined to answer by advice of counsel in the last three days of the hearing in this city have been presented to the supreme court by counsel acting in behalf of Attorney General Hadley and the court was asked to order Mr. Rogers to show cause why he should not answer them. The court issued the order and it was served on William V. Rowe, counsel for Mr. Rogers, while the hearing was still in progress. Mr. Hadley said after consultation with the counsel that he understood that he would have to be represented by counsel in this argument, but that he hoped to get in a few words before the court.

The questions are in a diversity of form, but in substance they all are: Does the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, either through itself or any other person or corporation, own, hold or control a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri, the Standard Oil company of Indiana and the Republic Oil company of New York.

Supreme Court Has Power. No matter in what form the question has been put Mr. Rogers has declined to answer it. The commissioner before whom the evidence is being taken is without power to compel an answer, but the supreme court possesses the authority to order Mr. Rogers to be punished for contempt of court if he declines to answer after being ordered to do so by that court.

Mr. Hadley wants this information to show that the three alleged subsidiary or confederated companies are monopolizing the oil trade of Missouri in combination and to induce the Missouri courts to order them ousted from that state.

An interesting feature of the hearing was an invitation sent by Mr. Hadley to Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, requesting him to come to New York and testify if he can give any information as to the three companies Mr. Hadley is trying to drive out of Missouri. When the hearing adjourned Mr. Lawson's reply had not been received.

Magistrate Flees from Officer. Mr. Rogers again declined while on the stand to disclose the stock ownership of the three companies and was severely admonished by Mr. Hadley to treat the hearing seriously and not as "funny." The hearing will probably be adjourned temporarily this morning to permit attendance upon the court hearing on the order to Mr. Rogers.

The subpoena server, who has been trying for several days to summon H. Clay Pierce to testify before the commissioner in this case, notified Mr. Hadley that he has been unable to get Mr. Pierce, who, he said, had sailed away on a steam yacht. Mr. Pierce is chairman of the board of directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri and father of the president of that company. The subpoena server said that he had pursued Mr. Pierce and his valet through a suite of rooms in the hotel occupied by Mr. Pierce, but that the oil man locked himself in his chamber.

John D. Archbold, vice president and director of the Standard Oil company, and William G. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, were present at the hearing. They have been subpoenaed as witnesses, but have not yet been called to testify.

Lawson's Evidence Not Needed. Boston, Jan. 10.—In reply to a telegram from Attorney General Hadley asking him to give any information in his possession regarding the relations between the Standard Oil company of Indiana and two other oil producing corporations, Thomas Lawson sent a lengthy telegram to Mr. Hadley. Mr. Lawson informs the attorney general that he personally knew nothing of the relations between the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Republic Oil company, and that while he was aware of certain acts of the Standard Oil "monopoly" he could not "fairly come within the wise restrictions" of Mr. Hadley's telegram.

"While I have no personal knowledge of these things of which your telegram treats," continued Mr. Lawson, "I have sufficient general knowledge of the subject matter of your investigation to make it appear farcical

to me that you, with the power of the great state of Missouri at your back, should want the testimony of anyone other than the band of conspirators at 26 Broadway and their hirelings to prove any case in which the name 'Standard Oil' appears."

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES



VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI.

Tokio, Jan. 10.—Following the appointment of Viscount Aoki as ambassador to the United States, the emperor has raised Count Inouye, the minister to Germany, to the rank of ambassador. Baron Kaneko, a member of the house of peers, who recently made a tour of the United States, and Baron Jutaro Komura, former minister of foreign affairs, who represented Japan in the peace conference at Portsmouth, were created members of the privy council. Count Katsura, the former premier, was made a member of the military council of the empire.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL HAS MANY OPPONENTS AND FEW DEFENDERS IN LOWER HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Philippine tariff measure was the single topic of consideration in the house. The speeches were uniformly against the measure and were allowed to go in general without answer. Digression in the form of tariff revision discussion was made in a brief speech by Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, who favored Canadian reciprocity.

Mr. Bonyne of Colorado discussed the bill from the standpoint of the beet sugar industry. Mr. Burgess of Texas opposed it on constitutional grounds and had a lively colloquy with the minority leader, Mr. Williams, on this point. He charged that Democrats to be consistent should oppose anything but free trade with the Philippines on the ground that it was an American possession.

Mr. Williams defended the minority position by stating that he was supporting the bill because it was as near free trade as it was possible to obtain from the majority. Mr. Cassel of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition in behalf of the tobacco raisers of his district and Mr. Henry of Connecticut took the same position for his constituents. Mr. Golden of New York closed the debate for the day with a brief reference to the need of taking the protection of the Dingley rates from the "giant trusts" of the country.

The senate adopted two resolutions of inquiry. One of them authorizes an investigation by the committee on interoceanic canals into the general conduct of the affairs of the Panama canal and the other an inquiry by the finance committee into the question of the exchange rate on money on the Isthmus. The first resolution was reported from the canal committee by its chairman, Mr. Millard, and the second is the resolution presented by Mr. Bailey with the provision relative to the sale of Panama railway bonds omitted.

The following Pennsylvania postmasters were appointed: New Millport, Clearfield county, Jennie Strunk; Waukesha, Clearfield county, Solomon Tozer.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

Mount Etna in Sicily Also Displays Signs of Deep Unrest.

Naples, Italy, Jan. 10.—There was a sudden eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the resultant scene of picturesque magnificence was witnessed by thousands of tourists, including many Americans. Three streams of lava reached the lower station of the Funicular railroad, causing serious damage. There are indications that the activity of the volcano is increasing.

The eruption is thought to be connected with that of Mount Etna, in Sicily, which is in a state of activity without precedent since the eruption of 1899. Mount Etna is now ejecting red-hot ashes which form an immense cone over the crater. These ashes are in striking contrast with the snow which covers the main portion of the volcano.

Slow Progress in Savannah Trial. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 10.—The first day of the trial of Gaynor and Greene for defrauding the government in the Savannah harbor contracts was taken up by preliminary skirmishing. It may be several days before the selection of the jury will begin.

FORM AN ALLIANCE

Senators Foraker and Dick Hold Up Appointment in the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION OFFENDS

Selection of Tennessee Man to Take Place of Samuel W. Taylor as Consul at Glasgow Marks Beginning of Open Hostilities.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Incensed at the action of the president in appointing a man to displace Samuel W. Taylor, former secretary of state of Ohio, as consul at Glasgow, Scotland, Senators Dick and Foraker have asked the committee on foreign relations to withhold its report upon the nomination of Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, who was picked out to replace him. The committee was requested to take no action on the appointment until Senator Dick had an opportunity to ascertain why Taylor is to be superseded and why it was necessary to select a Tennessee man for the prospective vacancy.

This action is of more than ordinary significance, inasmuch as it foreshadows a diminution of the cordiality of the relations of the Ohio senators with the president. At any rate, that is the construction placed upon it by members of the Buckeye delegation.

Just how far Senator Dick, with the active sympathy of his colleague, intends to pursue the matter, remains to be developed. It is a fact, however, that both senators are very much displeased with the manner in which the president treated their recommendations in the contest for the surveyorship of customs at Columbus recently. It will be recalled that Senator Foraker endorsed Howard Mannington, formerly of Urbana, and now of Columbus, and Senator Dick recommended former Sheriff Charles Pearce of Franklin county. The president found reasons for appointing neither, and the senators were led to believe that his course was due somewhat to outside interference. It was then that they agreed upon a protocol, under the terms of which they are to divide between them the federal patronage in Ohio which properly belongs in the senatorial category. Their request that the committee on foreign relations withhold a favorable report on Austin's appointment would indicate that their alliance is to be both offensive and defensive. It puts them in the attitude of opposing the president, and apparently they are willing to have it out with him to a finish.

SHORTS WILL NOT QUIT

Will Not Resign Because of Any Drubbing He Receives from Press.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Chairman Shorts of the canal commission was very emphatic in his declaration that he would not resign from the commission and canal work because of anything which Secretary Taft said in his letter to the president, accompanying the annual report of the commission.

Then the question was asked: "And in the meantime you will not mind a little drubbing from the press or from congress?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I took up this job with the idea of carrying it through, and I intend to carry it through. If I am drubbed, it will be because I make mistakes, and I hope to profit by the drubbing. In the meantime I shall do my best not to deserve any drubbing."

BECAME A CHILD AGAIN

Mrs. Mary Greenhouse of Apollo Dies in Ohio, Aged 106.

Sebring, O., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Greenhouse of Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., is dead at the home of her son, Joseph Hartley, in Sebring, at the remarkable age of 106 years. For 20 years she had been almost blind and her memory also had been failing for years.

Recently, however, she recovered her vision and memory and again learned to read and write. Although over 100 years old she would read aloud to her grandchildren, taking great delight in the simple stories printed for the entertainment of children.

Her son, Joseph Hartley, at whose home she died, is in his 70th year. The remains of Mrs. Greenhouse will be taken to Apollo for burial.

Alexander and Hyde Dropped. Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—James W. Alexander and James Hazen Hyde, until recently president and vice president respectively of the Equitable Life Assurance society, have been dropped from the board of directors of the Franklin National bank of this city. H. C. Frick and Paul D. Cravath were elected to fill the vacancies.

American Sculptor Honored. London, Jan. 10.—The general assembly of the Royal Academy last night elected Augustus Saint Gaudens, the American sculptor, and Josef Israels, the Dutch painter, honorary foreign members of the academy.

17 PERSONS MISSING ACCOUNT IS CLOSED

CLAY PIT AT HAVERSTRAW EN. GULFS 13 HOMES AND THEIR OCCUPANTS.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Seven teen persons are believed to have gone to their death when 13 houses on Rockland street in Haverstraw toppled over into a pit 60 feet deep which had been cut by clay diggers in connection with the brick making industry here. The wreckage caught fire and those who were in the mass were either crushed or burned to death.

There is grave fear of another cave-in along the same street and the occupants of seven or eight houses have moved away. Others are keeping an all night vigil, ready to alarm their neighbors in case of impending danger.

The missing, all of whom are believed to be dead, are as follows: Harris Neilson, merchant; Benjamin Neilson, his son; Mrs. Silverman and young son, Charles Cohen and wife, P. Mannon and wife, John B. Beauchamp, A. Provitch and daughter, Abraham Dias, Joseph Albert, John McMurray, Bartley McGovern, Mrs. Joseph Dailey, a Jewish rabbi, name not yet ascertained.

When the breakage occurred one house toppled over into the pit with all within it. The other occupants of the houses prepared to leave their homes in the face of a blinding snowstorm. A number of people who lived nearby rushed to their aid and were assisting them in getting out when 12 more houses went down, carrying with them not only the families who occupied them, but also several of those who had gone to their assistance. Overturned stoves set fire to the buildings and firemen came from miles around, but when the landslide occurred it broke the water main, thus cutting off the entire supply.

James Sammie, who lived along the edge of the pit, did not get out of the house until it had settled eight feet. All the rest of the family escaped but his wife, and she went down with the building. Mr. Sammie obtained ropes and went down after his wife, bringing her up with the aid of two men. Her leg was broken in the fall, but she suffered no other injury.

CLUBS AGAINST RIFLES.

Russian Soldiers Kill Rioters Who Attack With Clubs.

Lepel, Government of Vitebsk, Russia, Jan. 10.—Four persons were killed and several wounded in a frenzied attack by a band of Lithuanian peasants on a detachment of infantry sent to restore order in this section of Vitebsk. The peasants, who were armed only with clubs but who were held by their leader to be invincible, charged upon the muzzles of the rifles. They were not checked by a volley into the air and only halted when a deadly salvo was fired at close range.

Riga, Jan. 10.—An attempt was made to arrest M. Maxim, the ring leader of the Social Democrats in the Baltic provinces, while he was addressing his companions in the Leti theater here. Maxim escaped in female attire.

Novominsk, Russian Poland, Jan. 10.—Prefect Iuanatskevich was assassinated while driving in a sleigh from the railroad station. His little daughter, who was sitting by his side, was wounded.

Apatoof, Russian Poland, Jan. 10.—A lieutenant of police was killed and two policemen wounded here.

Nagasaki, Jan. 10.—The transport Mongolia from Vladivostok with Russian refugees reported that a general uprising throughout Siberia is feared.

10,000 MEN TO STRIKE

200,000 Workers to Be Rendered Idle in Building Trades.

New York, Jan. 10.—A national strike in the allied building trades will be ordered tomorrow. It will affect 10,000 structural iron workers and indirectly throw more than 200,000 workers out of employment.

The strike was asked for by the Greater New York district council of the Housewrights and Bridgemen's union, which, at a secret meeting, decided to seek assistance in their strike in this city.

The New York employers have contracts in many of the principal cities throughout the country which will be affected by the national strike.

Drove Over Edge of Precipice. Chicago, Jan. 10.—While driving along the edge of a lime pit 100 feet deep John Lawrent drove too close to the edge and with his horse fell over the brink to the bottom. He and the horse were instantly killed. A score of laborers who were working at the bottom of the pit narrowly escaped being struck by the horse and wagon as it came down.

Ohio Mayors Want Larger Powers. Columbus, O., Jan. 10.—The Ohio Mayors' association at a meeting held here to consider proposed changes in the municipal code decided to ask the legislature to confer enlarged powers upon the executives of municipalities. The draft of a bill as outlined by the association will confer unlimited power on mayors to discharge officials and employes and the appointing power is limited only by the necessity of choosing from the recommendations of a civil service commission.

Cleveland Broker Uses Revolver to Terminate Profit and Loss.

HIS FIRM CLOSES ITS DOORS

Leland W. Prior, of Denison, Prior & Co., Shoots Himself Through Temple at Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, as Result of Financial Troubles.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—Leland W. Prior, one of the best known men in financial circles in Cleveland and junior member of the stock brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., shot and killed himself in a room at the Hollenden hotel. In taking his life Mr. Prior fired three bullets from a revolver, two of which passed through his head. He was alone at the time of the shooting and was dead when those who had heard the reports of the pistol ran to the room.

Mr. Prior went to the hotel on Monday afternoon. He did not leave the hotel between Monday afternoon and the time of his death. All morning, according to the attaches of the hotel, he paced restlessly up and down the lobby. He appeared to be worrying about something.

Shortly after noon N. B. Hasbrouck of the firm called to see Prior. They had a long talk. They sat in Prior's room and Hasbrouck evidently made efforts to rouse Prior from his nervousness.

In killing himself Prior evidently stood in front of a mirror. Either shot would have been fatal. One is still in his head. The other went clear through the temples and broke a picture on an opposite wall. Prior fell in his tracks.

Leaves Letter for His Son.

A letter to his son, E. C. Prior, was found in his pocket. George B. Denison, brother of the senior member of the firm, said that he could not understand Mr. Prior's desire to end his life.

Mr. Prior was about 45 years of age, married and had two children. He was president of the Cleveland stock exchange, having paid \$60,000 for a seat two years ago, as well as a member of the Chicago stock exchange and the Chicago board of trade.

It is understood by persons acquainted with the amount of business done by the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. that it is involved in the stock market to the extent of at least half a million dollars.

The firm of Denison, Prior & Co. was one of the heaviest dealers in stocks and bonds in the central west. Mr. Prior has been foremost in financing a number of large brewery consolidations in Ohio and in other states. In order to protect financial interests it has been decided to put the firm's affairs in the hands of a committee. Charles E. Denison, senior member of the firm, was in Cleveland, having come from Boston, where he lives. He says he has had nothing to do with the management of the company's office in this city.

Inquiry Into Firm's Affairs.

In a statement last night Mr. Denison says: "I realize the importance of having the affairs of my firm administered in the best interests of creditors and debtors alike, and being wholly unacquainted with the Cleveland branch of the business, I have ordered the business closed and requested a committee, consisting of H. R. Newcomb, General George A. Garretson, H. P. McIntosh, E. G. Tiltonson and John Sherwin to assist me in making a thorough and complete investigation of the affairs of my firm, and all of the above named gentlemen have consented to act, and, with me, will at once proceed to do as above outlined. In due course we will make a complete report to all persons interested. I believe it will be found that large stock transactions were the cause of Mr. Prior's act."

The members of the committee are prominent bankers. Mr. Newcomb is vice president of the Citizens Savings and Trust company. General Garretson is president of the National Bank of Commerce, H. P. McIntosh is president of the Guardian Trust company, E. G. Tiltonson is secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Trust company, and John Sherwin is president of the First National bank.

TAFT LOSES 20 POUNDS

Corpulent Secretary of War Succeeds in Anti-Fat Campaign.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Taft has been for several weeks past endeavoring systematically to reduce his weight and announces a measurable degree of success.

When he began the treatment, as the result of a rather sedentary life in the Philippines and lack of exercise here, he weighed 314 pounds. He now weighs 294 pounds, a reduction attained principally through a careful diet. The secretary has also seized every opportunity to ride horseback and take long walks at a lively gait. He announces his purpose to persist in this course until he has reduced his weight to 250 pounds.

MCCOY AGAIN ARRESTED

Second Time Charged With Murder of Brother at Darlington.

Darlington, Pa., Jan. 10.—Robert McCoy has been rearrested at Cannelton by Special Officer Dunlap of the county police force and taken to Beaver, charged with the murder of his brother, Hugh McCoy, on Dec. 19. He was recently given a hearing before Justice James Kelly, together with his son James, on the charge of murder and was discharged. For several days County Detective I. B. Lazarus and Special Officer Dunlap have been securing new evidence and claim they have sufficient to justify his rearrest.

Miss Mary Gishbaugh, who lived opposite the McCoy home and was a witness, will be able to throw additional light on the affair, according to the police. She said that on the night of the shooting of Hugh McCoy in the farmhouse she heard the reports of two gunshots and immediately after Robert McCoy came to the door, telling her that robbers had shot his brother, Lee Coburn, a farm hand at her house, will also be an important witness.

Recently Robert McCoy sold at public auction his household goods and farm implements, with the intention of going west. He has been boarding at Cannelton, near here. His wife died a year ago. He had cared for his invalid brother Hugh for 15 years.

WOULD FURNISH AIRSHIP

Toledo Man Does Not Want Wellman to Go to France for His Vessel.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10.—"If Walter Wellman wants to go to the north pole in an airship, I will furnish him with the airship and aeroplane," says Charles J. Strobel, manager of Roy Knabenshue and Lincoln Beechey, the two young fellows whose work among the clouds has drawn attention.

"I am negotiating with Wellman," continued Strobel, "and hope to bring about the deal. This business of going to France to have Dumont build a ship is all foolishness. I will either build a ship according to Wellman's specifications, or I will build him one which I guarantee to sustain and carry for a given number of days any weight Dumont has offered to transport from Spitzberger to the north pole."

Trying to Save Mrs. Tolla. New York, Jan. 10.—Strong influence to save Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, the Italian woman condemned to be hanged in New Jersey next Friday for murder, will be brought to bear on the New Jersey pardon board, which meets in Trenton today to consider her case. Not only the Italian government and influential Italians in this country, but Americans as well, are preparing to plead that Mrs. Tolla was defending herself in her own home when she killed Joseph Sonta.

Fatal Duel Between Feudists. Durango, Col., Jan. 10.—Sheriff W. J. Thompson of La Plata county was killed by Policeman Jesse Stenzel of Durango in a pistol duel on the main street here. Stenzel is fatally wounded. There had existed a feud since the late election, when they were both candidates for sheriff.

Baron Richthofen Stricken. Berlin, Jan. 10.—Baron Von Richthofen, the foreign secretary, is reported to be in a most grave condition as a result of a stroke of apoplexy.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—An unexpected large decrease in the world's visible supply of wheat was the chief factor contributing to a strong close today in the local wheat market. Final quotations on the May option were 3/4 @ 1/2c. Corn was up 1/4 @ 1/4c. Oats were practically unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 87 3/4 @ 87 1/2; corn, May, 44 1/2; oats, May, 32 1/2 @ 32 1/4.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 9.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 48 @ 49; new high mixed, 46 @ 47; new yellow ear, 51 @ 51 1/2. Oats—No. 2 white, 36 1/2 @ 36 3/4; No. 3 white, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13 @ 13.25; No. 2, \$11.50 @ 12; No. 1 clover, \$10.50 @ 11; No. 1 mixed, \$11 @ 11.50. Eggs—Selected, 26 @ 27. Butter—Prints, 30 @ 30 1/2; tubs, 29 @ 29 1/2; dairy, 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2. Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14 @ 14 1/4; Ohio full cream, 14 @ 14 1/4; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 @ 15 1/2; limburger, new, 13 @ 13 1/2.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.60 @ 5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.40 @ 4; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4 @ 4.75; choice milch cows, \$35 @ 50; medium to good milch cows, \$20 @ 30; good, fat, smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$3.35 @ 3.85; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50 @ 4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3 @ 3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.35 @ 3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$3.50 @ 9.25; veals, fair to good, \$6.50 @ 8; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.75; choice medium weights, \$5.70 @ 5.75; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.70 @ 5.75; good light Yorkers, \$5.70 @ 5.72 1/2; pigs, good to prime, \$5.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60 @ 6; good to choice mixed, \$5 @ 5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25 @ 5; culls and common, \$3 @ 4; spring lambs, \$5 @ 8.10.

THE INVITATIONS ARE PREPARED.

Preparations Made for the Good Roads Convention.

PROJECT MEETS WITH FAVOR.

Three Sessions Will be Held
and All the Talk Will be About
Roads, Good, Bad and Indif-
ferent—All Interested are
Welcome.

The committee from the board of trade worked diligently Saturday afternoon and Monday to complete arrangements for the good roads convention, to be held in Massillon next Friday. The chairmen of the committees have chosen their assistants and a programme has been prepared. Invitations will be sent out at once. It is desired that all persons interested, whether living in Massillon or outside the corporate limits, attend the convention. The desire is to organize a Perry township sub-association, but the farmers of Tuscarawas and Jackson townships are urged to attend and take part in the discussions and give their advice about better roads. If the association is formed for Perry township, it is hoped that similar organizations will follow for Tuscarawas and Jackson townships. The entire population of the western part of Stark county should be interested in the convention and an effort will be made to reach all by invitations. All are welcome whether they receive an invitation or not.

Alliance has taken up the movement and has decided to hold a convention. The eastern part of the county is to be improved. If the people of this part of the county want to receive aid from the county commissioners, the movement must receive such encouragement from the start that the commissioners will see that the entire population is back of the project.

The committees consist of the following members of the board of trade: Invitation—H. C. Brown, L. A. Koons, J. E. Johns, J. R. Dangler, Jr., W. E. N. Hemperly.

Finance—J. J. Wise, Per Lee Hunt, H. F. Rider.

Arrangements—C. A. Gates, E. C. Merwin, F. F. Taggart, F. H. Snyder, Bernard Bell.

Reception—H. A. Croxton, chairman, who will select assistants. The invitation committee has issued the following call:

Under the auspices of the National Good Roads Association, the honorable mayor and the city officials of Massillon, the commissioners and road officials of Stark county, the Massillon board of trade, the Patrons of Husbandry, the railways and all other important interests, cordially invite you to attend the national good roads convention to be held in Massillon, O., Friday, January 12, 1906.

Organization for good roads is the chief object of this convention. The good roads special car, carrying officers of the National Good Roads Association, leading engineers, lecturers and experts, will stop one day at Massillon and hold three meetings: 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Will you attend and bring your friends and help organize your community? Everybody wants good roads.

This is the greatest industrial movement of the age, and is vital to the welfare of your home and your business interests.

Come and bring your friends. Ladies cordially invited. This for good roads.

H. C. Brown, L. A. Koons, J. E. Johns, J. R. Dangler, Jr., W. E. N. Hemperly, invitation committee.

The programme is as follows: 10 a. m.—Meeting called to order. Invocation by the Rev. H. W. Dewey. Address of welcome for the city by Mayor C. L. Frantz.

Address of welcome for the township, H. S. Bates.

Address of welcome for the board of trade, H. A. Croxton.

Response by Col. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association, subject, "National Good Roads Movement."

Registration and appointment of committees.

Address, M. W. Oberlin, subject, "Perry Township Road Statistics."

Recess to 2 p. m.

2 p. m.—Address, the Hon. Martin Dodge, ex-director of the office of public roads inquiry, United States government, Washington, D. C., subject, "Education and Experimental Work of the Government Division."

Address by consulting engineer National Good Roads Association, Capt. William Bradburn, subject, "Practical Road and Street Construction."

Five minute talks by delegates, the Hon. S. A. Conrad, Austin Hay and Nathan Moffit, subject, "Local Conditions."

Address, Col. T. P. Rixey, lecturer of the National Good Roads Association, subject, "Legislation." Reports of committees: 1. Resolutions; 2. Organization. Recess to 7:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m.—Music. Report of committees or address by the Hon. Sam Houston, state highway commissioner, subject, "Ohio for Good Roads."

Stereopticon lecture by Col. W. H. Moore, subject, "Roads of the World."

Adjournment.

FIRE MARSHAL'S DUTIES AND TRIALS

Difficulty of Proving Crime of Arson.

INCENDIARY HAS NO PLUNDER.

The Burglar in Most Cases is Caught With the Goods and Sometimes Has a Criminal Record to Identify Him—In Arson All Evidence Has Practically Gone Up in Smoke.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—The Ohio fire marshal law requires chiefs of fire departments or mayors in towns having no fire chief, or township clerks in rural districts "to investigate the cause and circumstances of every fire," and especially if "such fire was the result of carelessness or design," and to make written report to the fire marshal, who shall have the right to direct such investigation. This puts the department in correspondence with 2,089 officials who report fires.

The office handles at first hand the facts of more fires than any other office, company or person in the world and ten facts from each fire are tabulated.

If suspicious circumstances attach to any fire the fire marshal or one of his deputies has the power of a court to take testimony, on oath, and punish for contempt. If the facts seem to warrant it he may make an arrest. The state fire marshal is required to furnish the testimony to the proper prosecuting attorney and to follow the case until it is disposed of.

The state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants may order the removal of explosives or the removal of any dilapidated building which is a menace to surrounding property.

To support this department fire insurance companies are taxed one-half of one per cent on premiums they receive on Ohio business.

The increase in the income of the fire marshal's office within two years, due to the rapid increase in the number of insurable buildings in Ohio, made it possible to almost double the number of detectives, attorneys and clerks, although at less average salary, and to add regular inspectors of buildings—all of whom are known as assistant fire marshals—and still have an unexpended balance of over \$10,000 in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

These men, distributed over the state with reference to the value of buildings at risk are soon to reach the scene of a fire of unexplainable origin. The investigation of all fires reported "cause unknown" has reduced the "unknown" fires from one in six to one in sixteen. The certainty of searching investigation of incendiary fires and speedy punishment of the guilty has acted as a deterrent to many who desire to burn property, so that the number of incendiary fires has been reduced by one-third.

The number of convictions for arson during 1905 is 46, while 27½ is the average number the previous four and a half years—since the office was established. The number of arsonists convicted in the five and one-half years since the creation of this office is greater than the number convicted in Ohio territory during the century preceding.

When a burglary is reported the fact that a crime has been committed almost invariably is manifest. In arson there is difficulty in establishing the fact of crime. It is like a murder case without a corpus delicti.

The burglar must gain admittance by force and often has tools which may be found in the place, or on his person, and used as evidence, while the owner has an easy means of access to the premises and the instruments of his crime are consumed.

The burglar must "be there with the goods." The incendiary is loaded with no plunder which has to be concealed or sold. The insurance company pays him for gas and ash.

The burglar in many cases has a criminal record and a picture in some rogue's gallery by which he can be identified. On the other hand the incendiary is, in the majority of instances, a man with a record clean of crime.

In burglary the forced opening and

the disarranged and missing goods bear testimony of crime; but in arson the evidence has gone up in smoke.

The burglar has incomplete knowledge of his surroundings and circumstances; but the man who burns his own, (as a business transaction with an insurance company) can select a safe place and a propitious moment for his venture.

The burglar usually has an accomplice in securing and again in disposing of the goods; the incendiary needs none.

To prove an alibi the burglar must suborn perjury; but the arsonist can time the starting of a destroying fire so that he can prove an alibi by true testimony.

CROP REPORT.

Bulletin for the Month of December.

The Ohio section of the climate and crop report for December, issued by the United States department of agriculture, is as follows: Month generally mild and pleasant and favorable for farm work, grass fields and winter grains; wheat in excellent condition in most places and has sustained very little damage by freezing and thawing; tobacco stripping has progressed well.

MONEY SAID TO HAVE BEEN PAID

A Secret Meeting of W. & L. E. Officials in Canton.

SURVEYORS STILL AT WORK.

Agents for G. C. Needham, Real Estate Agent, Visited Owners of Land Friday and Wanted to Secure a Right of Way.

But very little authoritative news has been learned by the public during the past week concerning the proposed improvements to be made on land near Justus by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company. All officials deny themselves to newspaper men and have not a word to say concerning the exact use of the land. Although about fourteen hundred acres are held under option, it is said by a Pittsburgh paper that the company does not care to use more than six hundred acres.

Surveyors were busy last week in the valleys between Orrville and Justus. As yet a line through the valleys has not been definitely decided upon. The Sugar creek valley is a difficult one to traverse and many surveys may be necessary before a grade is found that will be better than the grade on the present Wheeling & Lake Erie line a few miles west of Massillon.

Last Friday an agent representing C. C. Needham, real estate agent for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company, visited some of the owners of land, which is now held under option, and tried to obtain an option on rights of way instead of on entire farms. The agent said he had been sent out by Mr. Needham. The farmers would not change their options, as desired by the agent. The agent had plans of the contemplated work in a general way but refused to say just what the land was to be used for other than a number of tracks are to be built.

A meeting of officials of the company was held in Canton a few days ago but they refused to discuss the project. The Canton Repository has the following concerning the report that the officials met to consider the branch road and the purchase of the large tract of land:

Matters connected with the purchase of the land were discussed Thursday night at a secret conference of Robert Blickensderfer, in charge of the railroad extensions of the Goulds, General Superintendent H. W. McMaster, of the entire Wheeling road, Superintendent Wood, of the Canton offices, C. C. Needham, real estate purchaser, with offices in Canton; Master Mechanic J. E. O'Hearne, of the Norwalk shops; John C. Carland, of Toledo; M. O. Barnard, of Pittsburg, and several other interested parties in the Wabash offices in the Courtland hotel building.

They observed the greatest secrecy, but rumors about the hotel corridors, to which they afterwards adjourned, were to the effect that considerable money had changed hands. At the general offices in East Tuscarawas street on the following day it was said that General Superintendent McMaster came to Canton in his special car for a regular conference with Superintendent Wood. Mr. Blickensderfer left the city for Cleveland Saturday, after being here for the past week presumably in connection with the project.

For Over Thirty Years
Mrs. WINGLAW'S STRYCHNINE has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for all these troubles. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ECLIPSES IN 1906.

There Will be Three of the Sun and Two of the Moon.

This year there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon. The first will be a total one of the moon on the night of February 8, and will be visible in North and South America. The beginning will be at 1:57 o'clock in the morning of the 9th and the ending at 3:36 o'clock.

The second is a partial eclipse of the sun, on February 23, visible in the United States.

The third is a partial eclipse of the sun on July 21, not visible in the United States.

The fourth is a total eclipse of the moon on August 4, invisible in the United States.

The fifth is a partial eclipse of the sun on August 19, not visible in the United States except in Alaska.

A Thanksgiving Day Echo.

In the state of Ohio, the county of Stark. Was built an enclosure called a park; And in this park was arranged to play A game of foot ball on Thanksgiving day.

This game was awaited for by all To see the science in foot ball; A bunch of star Giants from the county seat Came west to Massillon, the Tigers to eat.

The seats arranged within this park Were crowded as full as Noah's ark; They rent the air with shout and scream As across the field sped the Canton team.

"We've got a team that can't be beat, We'll sweep the Tigers off their feet, And show them of our mighty power, Display their defeat in our funeral car."

A silence fell as the gates opened wide, And silently they stepped inside The sturdy, strong and well trained fellows, Displaying the honored black and yellow.

The teams arranged, Gaston's whistle blew.

The ball kicked off, it swiftly flew Through the air and to the one, 'Mid cheer after cheer for Selmon.

The signals called the ball was passed With a center rush through the Giants' mass; And with a cheer that made ears ring, I heard a name like Bob Shiring.

The band played "Blue Bells" in the key of G. When through the struggling mass appeared Kerchoffe;

And McFarland, with a mighty bound, Swept the Giants off the ground.

Schrontz, Nesser, Hayden and Merriam, Riley, McNulty, Clapper and Wittmann, McChesney and the player Moran, Drake, Scholl, Haag and Lang.

Mathews and Bennett, for their share of honor, Featheringham, Miller, Bast and Bontonner, And last but not least was Coach Stewart's smile.

As he watched the players all the while. But alas! 'tis o'er! Fourteen to four Was the standing of the final score.

The Tigers, champions another year, Were given hearty cheer after cheer. While the red and white through the fields did creep,

With low bowed heads and weary feet, The band played that solemn time known near and far,

"The Dirge," for their march to their special car.

'Mid cars and carriages, horses and wheels, Tallyhosses and automobiles, The massive throng to the city came, To tell of how the Tigers won.

The champions of 1903-4 and 5, Were congratulated by Manager Wise, And their trainer, pleased by the outcome, Shook vigorously the hand of every one.

The display in Canton the Fourth of July, Will be the grandest beneath the sky, For the fireworks bought Thanksgiving day.

Will be used on the Fourth—so they say. The moral drawn from these few lines, Was made quite clear in all their minds;

That the victory, won eight miles away, Was changed to defeat on Thanksgiving day.

—An Amateur.

WILL OBEY THE LAW.

An Agreement Signed by North Lawrence Saloonkeepers.

The trouble at North Lawrence between the W. C. T. U. and the saloonkeepers has caused no little stir in that place, according to a communication to The Independent, which says that the W. C. T. U. has no authority to settle a case, like the present, with a promise and therefore did not promise anything. The communication says that the liquor men, however, signed an article of agreement, whereby they would obey the Sunday closing law, not for one year but as long as the evidence stands, which is for a longer period than one year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KIRKPATRICK & MAXWELL, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HERO'S DARING DEED

Nebraskan Fireman Who Saved a Child's Life.

GRABBED BOY FROM ENGINE PILOT

George Poell, Who Was First to Receive Nation's Gold Life Saving Medal, Threw Him From the Track, but Was Himself Caught by the Locomotive and Badly Injured.

George Poell of Grand Island, Neb., the fireman on the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad who recently received a letter from President Roosevelt notifying him that he had been awarded a gold medal for saving the life of a child, thereby nearly losing his own, has told in his own words the story of his deed of heroism. Many of the details of his heroic act were recently told for the first time, says a special dispatch from Grand Island, Neb., to the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Poell lives with his wife and her mother in a modest little home purchased wholly from the proceeds of the sale of his photograph and of the child he rescued. The photographs were sold by the rescued child's father.

The people of the county also showed their admiration for Mr. Poell by electing him county clerk, an office which pays \$1,500 a year. Mr. Poell was unknown in the (Iafal) county, and his sole campaign issue was his rescue of the child.

The child whose life was saved by Mr. Poell in so daring a manner was Paul Ussary, the two-and-a-half-year-old son of John Ussary, the station agent at Powell, Neb. On June 26 last the child was seen on the track ahead of a train which was running at a rate of thirty miles an hour. The train could not be stopped in time, and Mr. Poell climbed out of his cab, crawled to the locomotive pilot, snatched the child from certain death and threw it to one side of the track. In doing so he slipped and fell. He was caught either under the pilot or the wheel of the engine truck and was dragged 300 feet, bumping over the ends of the ties. His right foot was torn off at the ankle, both arms were broken and his flesh frightfully torn and bruised.

Poell was conscious when picked up, but his first thought seemed to be for the child. At his request Brakeman Everhart immediately ran back 130 feet from where the fireman lay to find the child. He had only a slight contusion on the head and almost immediately began to cry. He was quickly restored to his mother.

Talking the other day of his thrilling experience, Mr. Poell called attention to the fact that in every account so far as published it had been stated that he thought of his little brother at home at the time.

"I don't know where the newspapers got that," said Mr. Poell. "Though I have a little brother at the old home in Hanover, I just didn't happen to think of him. In fact, there wasn't much time to think. We were rounding a curve at a pretty good rate and on a down grade with a heavy train. Suddenly the engineer put on the emergency brake. I looked out ahead. There was a child on the track. The little fellow seemed to have heard us and in his childish way appeared to turn partly around and then toddle off straight ahead of the engine, as if to run away from us and beat us.

"The engineer could not leave his post. I saw at once that we could not stop the train in time. I can still see those little blond curls bobbing up and down. Something told me I must run out, get on the pilot and sweep him off the track, and—well, that was the only thing there was to do. In some way I slipped, got caught just below the cylinder, was dragged quite a distance and then dropped."

Mrs. Poell is as proud of her husband as she well may be. She shows the shoe which Mr. Poell had on the missing foot at the time and explained, the light of admiration beaming in her eyes:

"Mrs. Ussary has the handkerchief and cap George wore at the time, but she refused to give them up, saying she would not part with them for the world." Mr. and Mrs. Ussary were in Grand Island to visit the Poell family as soon as Mr. Poell had sufficiently recovered, and, as may be imagined, the strongest ties of friendship have been formed between the families. Mr. Ussary, a man of humble means, has done all that he could do to aid the family of his benefactor.

The medal is given to Mr. Poell by the interstate commerce commission and is the first to be awarded under the recent act of congress authorizing the giving of medals for the saving of life on railroad trains or tracks.

Leopard Skin Auto Coats Coming.

It is not a particularly happy new year for the leopard, says the New York Press. Reports from Paris say the new styles in motor coats will be made from his spotted skin. No other costly pelt can compare with this favored fur for it has the merit of being not only striking, but becoming, and it forms an ideal wrap to protect women from dust and microbes. Its hair being short, it readily sheds snow and rain. Little has been heard or seen of the new garment in America, but some society women who are about to return to these shores after looking in Paris for winter wardrobes may have leopard skin coats in their trunks.

A Result of the Russian Outbreak.

Reports from all parts of Russia state that since the outbreak of the revolution the drunkenness among the workmen and peasants has been decreasing.

LOST GIRL'S CLEVERNESS.

Police Linguists Meet Their Match In Tot Who Spoke Only English.

Michael Flaherty, a policeman of the West Thirtieth street station, in New York, is kind of heart and proud of his ability to speak Spanish and German as well as that variety of English affected by those who come from Tipperary, says the New York Herald. Standing in the drenching rain the other night Flaherty found at Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street a girl of about eight years, dressed like a foreigner. Smiling kindly, the policeman asked the child:

"Wo ist dine fader and dine mutter?"

Staring blankly at her big blue coated questioner, the child merely shook her head and continued her tears.

"Habla Espanol!" tried Flaherty.

More head shakes and more tears. Then the policeman and the bedraggled youngster went around to the West Thirtieth street station, where Willemse, the precinct linguist, was called into service.

Willemse spoke kindly to the waif in French, the Hebrew of the east side, high and low Dutch and the various Scandinavian tongues. During it all a crowd of policemen surrounded the girl, whose tears had turned to smiles and who was biting half circles out of an apple pie.

Willemse retired to give place to an Italian who had been summoned by Sergeant McGowan. Questions were fired at the child in every tongue and patois from North Cape to the gulf of Persia.

Then just as the policemen were about to admit themselves to be baffled the little visitor looked out of the window and said:

"Gee, it's rainin' harder'n ever!"

She then said she was Jennie Lippon, seven years old, born in Brooklyn. She said her parents had recently moved and she could not give her present address.

FARM FOR RAISING ELK.

Colorado Rancher's Scheme to Make Money From the Deer.

An elk farm has been established in Colorado about eighteen miles from Freshwater on Black mountain, says the Denver News.

W. H. Pigg is the promulgator of the idea. He passed through Denver a few days ago with twenty-three elk en route to his farm on Black mountain. The animals were crated and tied in box cars on the Midland train for Freshwater, and, according to W. H. Emmons, an official of the Midland road, who saw them, they were giving as much trouble as five times the number of cattle or sheep.

Pigg captured the elk in Wyoming and conceived the idea of transporting them to several acres of ground he owns on Black mountain. He has inclosed this with strands of wire ten feet high, and the animals will be allowed to multiply as fast as possible.

The teeth and ornaments from the horns he expects to sell as souvenirs. The meat and hides he can dispose of in the markets. There are a number of deer already on the farm, and these will be raised for slaughter also. There will be no interference with the game laws, as the state allows the killing of elk or deer in private parks or property at any time in the year.

One of the reasons for the present high price of elk teeth is said to be because a Billings (Mont.) merchant who has two bushels of them is saving them as an estate for his heirs.

TENT CITY FOR POOR.

Cleveland to House Tenement Dwellers Under Canvas in Parks.

A white summer city of tents with an estimated population of 25,000 located in one of Cleveland's parks and under municipal control is planned by the city officials, says a Cleveland (O.) dispatch.

One thousand tents will be installed early in June and will be kept up until September. This tented city will be for the poor of Cleveland and will aid in relieving the congested tenement districts.

Stores under municipal provision will be included in the tented city, and the tent dwellers can buy all provisions and supplies there at actual cost. County Clerk Salen is author of the movement.

The Knights and the King.

William Watson, the distinguished author of the official "Coronation Ode" to Edward VII., thus describes the situation between the czar and his Russian subjects in the Daily Chronicle of London:

The knights rode up with gifts for the king.

And one was a jeweled sword, And one was a suit of golden mail, And one was a golden word.

He buckled the shining armor on, And he girt the sword at his side, But he hung at his feet the golden word And trampled it in his pride.

The armor is pierced with many spears, And the sword is breaking in twain, But the word hath risen in storm and fire To vanquish and to reign.

The Russian Peasant.

The orthodox peasant is as little accustomed to question governmental as religious questions, holding equally to his faith in God and in the czar, says Herbert H. D. Peirce in the January Atlantic. If he has heretofore submitted to what he regards as the oppression of the bureaucracy it is because he has seen no way of combating it. Once, however, convince him that he has rights which by exertion he can obtain, and he becomes a fanatic, pressing on with irresistible force to the attainment of his end, as the recent strikes have demonstrated.

HE TAKES THE OATH

John M. Pattison Duly Inducted
Into Office.

GALA OCCASION AT COLUMBUS

Affairs of State Reviewed in the Address of the New Governor—Home Rule, Temperance, Taxation, Franchises and Canals Among the Topics Discussed in His Address.

Columbus, O., Jan. 8.—At noon today Hon. John M. Pattison was inducted into the office of governor. The exercises incident to the inauguration were elaborate and brilliant, and were participated in by persons prominent in the political, social and business circles of the city and state. Thousands of persons from every section of Ohio were on hand to witness the festivities. The Columbus board of trade managed the event, and the ceremonies were conducted without mishap.

In the inaugural parade were soldiers from the United States barracks in this city, the state militia, Grand Army veterans and heroes of the Spanish-American war, uniformed political clubs, civic societies, appropriate floats and brass bands.

The inaugural ceremonies took place in the rotunda of the capitol. At 10:30 a. m. the escort of the governor, consisting of troops B, Ohio national

JOHN M. PATTISON,
Governor of Ohio.

guard, together with the inaugural committee of the legislature, headed by Governor Myron T. Herrick, moved from the Board of Trade building to the governor's residence, corner Broad and Fifth streets, and escorted him to the state house. Here, in the rotunda, and in the presence of a multitude, the following program was observed: Music, Fourth Regiment band; introductory remarks, John Y. Bassell; prayer, Rev. Lucian Clark, chaplain One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio volunteer infantry; "Praise the Lord, O My Soul," P. H. Bruck, Columbus Democratic Glee club; presentation of governor's commission, Governor Myron T. Herrick; administration of oath of office, Chief Justice William Z. Davis; inaugural address, Governor John M. Pattison; "We Shout For Ohio," P. H. Bruck, Columbus Democratic Glee club.

Following these ceremonies occurred the inaugural parade, the splendid pageant moving through the principal streets in the following order:

First Division—Troop B, Ohio national guard, Captain Rannels W. Knauss, escort; Governor John M. Pattison, Governor Myron T. Herrick, Captain John Y. Bassell, Rev. Lucian Clark; the governor's staff, mounted; the Old Guard, special escort to Governor Pattison; Lieutenant Governor A. L. Harris and W. G. Harding; supreme court and state officials in carriages.

Second Division—Division of Ohio national guard; division staff; battalion United States infantry, Captain Taggart commanding; corps engineers Ohio national guard; Second ambulance company; First hospital section.

Second brigade Ohio national guard, composed of Fourth, First, Seventh and Eighth regiments of infantry; Second company signal corps; Second battalion Naval brigade.

First brigade, consisting of detachments from Second, Third and Sixth regiments; Ninth battalion, First company signal corps; float, with daylight fireworks.

Third Division—Dr. W. O. Thompson, marshal; Ohio State University Cadet corps; First battalion, Major C. S. Hall commanding; Second battalion, Major C. A. Park commanding; Columbus Rifles, Captain W. H. Fisher commanding; float with daylight fireworks.

Fourth division—George J. Karb, marshal; Columbus Riding club and visiting and local Democratic clubs.

The Three Ages of Politics—"We Are Its," "Has Beens," and "Hopes to Be." Float with daylight fireworks.

PATTISON'S INAUGURAL.

New Governor Reviews Divers Affairs of State.

In his inaugural address Governor Pattison said:

Gentlemen—I congratulate you as Members of the General Assembly upon the privilege of serving a State which in many respects is the greatest of all the States of the Union. You are especially fortunate in being elected by your constituents at a time when the people of the whole State were aroused as they had not been for

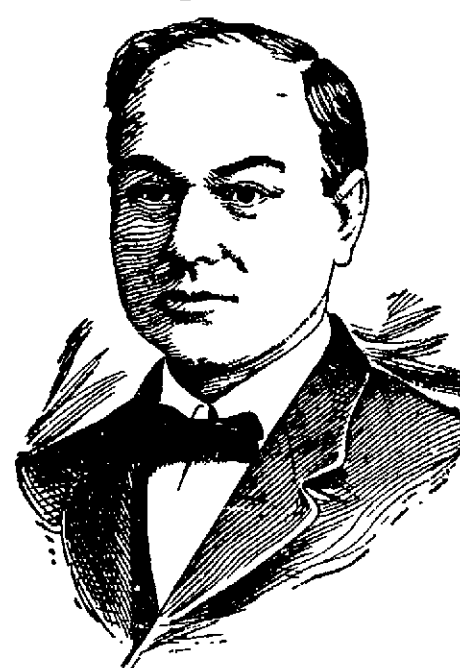
many years; they were aroused particularly as to what they believed for the best interests of the home, the community and the State; they were aroused as to their rights as citizens, and their right to representative Government.

As the temperance question was one of the issues in the last election, I recommend that the original Brannock Bill as passed by the House and amended by the Senate, or one similar in purpose, be enacted. The Brannock measure, as thus presented, represented the views of the great majority of the people who were in favor of excluding saloons from residential districts. Ohio is so great a State, and we as citizens have for many years been so proud of its greatness and the many great men it has given the Nation, that we have failed to note the fact that in laws in the interest of temperance—laws to restrain the evils of the liquor traffic—many other States have outstripped it.

The Dow tax laws and other similar laws were enacted at the request of the saloon and liquor interests in an attempt to make the business of the former respectable; I, therefore, recommend for your consideration the advisability of enacting laws more in harmony with those of other States, and more in accord with the best interests of the people and the welfare of the State. While it is for the General Assembly to decide, what, if anything, should be done in this direction, it is my opinion that it would be fair to give the people of the State the same right by counties as they now have by townships, villages and cities. I believe this would greatly benefit the people and would result in good to the cause of temperance.

The lack of respect for law is one of the evils of the times, and all people who are patriotic and who believe in a stable form of government should realize that no form of government can exist without law, and no Republic can continue except on the foundation of strict obedience to law and a proper administration of justice. The dignity of the law must be maintained or the Republic will decay. Lincoln said that "reverence for law should be the religion of the Nation." This was but a strong way of expressing his idea upon the subject of law enforcement. All Christian people irrespective of sect or creed should be in favor of law and order and should be opposed to lawlessness.

Sunday Law Enforcement.
What I have said about the obedience to and enforcement of law is especially applicable to the Sunday laws. Individuals have various opinions as to how they ought, or how they wish to spend the day of rest and worship, and it is their right to hold such opinions; but the State has certain laws on the statute books which do not interfere with the religious ideas of anyone. They were placed there through the wisdom of past

LEWIS B. HOUCK,
Governor Pattison's Secretary.

generations who foresaw that such laws would make the people happier and better and would enable the State to advance to higher degrees of Christian civilization. While the disobeying of any law is demoralizing and degrading to a citizen or community, the disobeying the Sunday laws is doubly so. Hence the so-called Sunday laws should be obeyed and enforced, not only in the country and in the small villages but in the large towns and cities as well. The village, county, community, city, State or people that disobeys the divine law of the Sabbath, which makes it a day of rest and worship, fails to realize the teachings and commands of the Almighty. It was this sentiment of Sabbath observance that made our forefathers strong and mighty, and it is found in the warp and woof of every constitution of the original States. If America is to maintain her position as the Nation peculiarly favored by God and the one of all others that is to have a great destiny, we must forever maintain our respect and reverence for this Holy Day. While the Republic endures, let us advocate what the great masses of all the people believe in—our American Sunday and the Christian Sabbath. We should not forget that righteousness exalteth a State or Nation, and that lawlessness degrades it. It is becoming that we should give special attention to the material welfare and prosperity of our great Commonwealth; but, in so doing, we should not lose sight of the fact that as high personal character, one of integrity and honesty, is of greater importance to the individual than personal riches, so the standing of our State, as to the character of its citizenship and as to its morals and its respect for the laws of man and of God, is of still greater importance than its material prosperity. To quote from St. Luke, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." To be sure, I believe

in Home Rule for all divisions, such as villages, cities, counties and districts, in reference to all of their own affairs that concern each, but I do not mean by this, Home Rule in reference to laws which concern the welfare of the whole people. The citizens of the large cities should continue to be governed as they are now by the same laws that are in force for all the people. Certainly the citizens of any subdivision cannot take upon themselves the right to obey or disobey certain general laws unless this right is given them by the people of the State.

There are three matters of great importance that were found alike in the platforms of the two leading parties during the last campaign:

First—The encouragement of the maintenance and improvement of Ohio's existing Canals.

Second—The recommendation that some fair salary law should be passed.

Third—The recommendation that there should be a strengthening of the banking laws of the State in reference to private and State banks; that they should be made strong enough to protect the interests of the people.

Accordingly, in reference to these three very important items, there should be no great difference of opinion among the members of the General Assembly; there should be a disposition upon the part of all to carry out these platform promises in the best possible way and in the interest of the people.

The Canals.

As to the Canals, it is right that we should take it for granted that to maintain them is the settled policy of the State. These water-ways cost the State several million dollars and persons who have given the subject most careful consideration believe that if not today, certainly in the near future, they will be worth over one hundred million dollars. I ask you to carefully consider their immense possibilities for the benefit of the people. The Canals may be developed into a system of water-highways adequate for transportation of freight in unbroken bulk at minimum rates between ports on the Great Lakes and ports on the Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf. With the improvements being made from year to year in the Ohio river and the vast and increasing navigation on the Great Lakes, I think it most important to conserve the Canals which in the future may become so valuable in affording water connections between these two great arteries of commerce. I believe that the people want the Canals preserved, improved and made a real factor in the commerce of the state. For many years past efforts to do away with them have been backed by the enemies of the State. It seems also that for the past quarter of a century Ohio has had within its borders men base enough to plan to defraud the State of this valuable property for their own personal aggrandizement. Yet some of these men have been permitted to live in your midst without being ostracized or sent to the penitentiary for acts which were sufficiently bad to place them there. It is your duty, therefore as members of the General Assembly, to accept the situation as you find it, and to take necessary action to improve the Canals; thus increasing their value to the State and to its people.

One of the first things to which I would call your attention is the fact that the income of the Canals for the water rights and other privileges is largely below what should be expected because of their value. Individuals, directly or indirectly, have taken advantage of the State, or persons who have had charge of the State's affairs have not looked after the interests of the State, so that the income, as I am reliably informed, is only about one-half or one-third of what it ought to be. I do not believe that the majority of the people who live along the Canals are disposed to be unpatriotic, and when this matter is presented to them in the proper light they

ANDREW L. HARRIS,
Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

will do the fair thing and pay what is just and equitable for the rights they enjoy.

In the same connection, there should be a reduction of expenses. I am informed that in several counties of the State, the expense of looking after the Canals is two or three times what the services are worth.

Salary Law.

Second—For fifteen years past, ever since the last salary law was repealed, upon the promise that a more just one would be enacted, the intelligent people of Ohio have been demanding the enactment of a fair law which would give to each county officer a proper compensation for his services and no more. As it is now, many of these county officers are receiving fees which are two, three, and in some cases ten times more than the value of the services they are rendering to the State or counties. It is right and proper for the State or county to pay a fair compensation for any services

rendered, but it certainly should not pay more. It should not pay more than the service would be worth to an individual or to an ordinary corporation. The honor of holding a position in a community, county or State, is of itself, and should be, sufficient inducement to insure the acceptance of nominations of good men to fill these places. They should be filled by men who are patriotic and who would show a zeal in looking after the interests of either the State, county, township or school-district and who would have more concern about the interests of the people than about their own. Under no circumstances should these respective offices be made places where large sums of money can be obtained and divided up among politicians, or be used improperly or dishonestly to secure an election. The man who accepts a position or secures an office in the county, State or city, simply for the money that is in it, and who has not a proper appreciation of the honor, naturally will think more of increasing his bank account than he will of serving the people.

I trust that all associations now formed in Ohio by the various county officers will be disbanded, or, if continued, that the members will pass a resolution that nothing shall be considered by them or their representatives except what is for the benefit of the people and toward the reduction of expenses of the various offices of the county and the lowering of taxes. The members of such organizations should certainly consider it unpatriotic and in somewhat poor taste to make any efforts in their own behalf as such officers. All organizations of county officers formed for the purpose of increasing their salaries or compensations, either directly or indirectly, should be prohibited by law.

Security of Banks.

Third—There has been a demand for many years past on the part of the people that the banking laws of the State should be improved in a way that would prevent, if possible, the continued breaking of banks, ending in the loss of the funds belonging to the depositors. Governor Herrick recommended this to a former Legislature but without avail. It has been reliably stated that certain bankers, or persons interested in these private and State banks, have been able heretofore to exert an influence with the members of the General Assembly to prevent the passage of these proposed necessary laws. I feel confident that such will not be the case with the present Assembly. In framing any law for this purpose, I suggest that you make some provision, if it is possible, by which no man can become an officer or director, or remain an officer or director of any State or private bank unless he will take an oath of office that he will not engage in any kind of speculation whatsoever. For any violation of this oath the penalty should be made very severe. My observation is, and I think the facts will bear me out, that the great majority of the losses sustained in the State of Ohio during the last quarter of a century have been brought about because of the directors or officers of these various banks engaging directly or indirectly in speculation. This being so, sooner or later, they would use the depositors' funds and commit crimes for which some are now suffering the penalty. Provision should be made for a department to supervise banks and banking, and the expense of any and all such supervision and examination should be paid by the banks; or, if the dividends to the stockholders are limited to a reasonable amount then the expense should be paid out of the funds of the depositors. In any event, this expense being incurred for the benefit of a certain class of citizens, the department should not be any expense to the State. If, perchance, a larger sum of money is collected than is necessary to defray the expenses of the department, the surplus should be returned to the banks from which it was collected. If, on the other hand, the amount collected during the current year is not sufficient to pay the expense of the department, then an additional amount should be assessed.

Home Rule.

I desire to call your attention to the interest that is being taken in the subject of Home Rule for cities, particularly as to the right of each city, town or village at large to decide for itself all questions of local policy, especially those of public or private ownership of all public utilities, including street railways, water-works and lighting systems. If it is according to your judgment that provision should be made for submitting such matters to the people, then upon request from such portion of the citizens and voters of such city as you may think advisable, a vote shall be taken and the majority shall decide the question. If such authority should be given, it certainly should be guarded by the merit system of appointment and tenure of office. Although heretofore this may have been a subject of party interest, it should not be one of partisan action. If this privilege were given, one or more cities would probably take advantage of it at once. While this idea of Home Rule in a larger sense is being favorably discussed in various portions of the country and in some of the leading cities of our own State, surely some immediate action should be taken by the General Assembly to prohibit any municipality from giving away or selling any franchise of any nature, or from extending any franchise without first submitting it to a vote of the people of said city.

State Revenues.

The matter of taxation will necessarily receive your earnest consideration. It is perhaps the judgment of

the great majority of the intelligent people that the laws, as far as possible, should provide that the necessary revenue for the expenses of the State shall be raised in some manner without calling upon the respective counties for any portion thereof. It has also been suggested and so named in one of the platforms in the last campaign that laws should be enacted to compel the assessment of the property of steam railways and other public service corporations at a fair salable value, at least, to prevent the evasion of just taxation, if there has been such evasion heretofore. Also, that some law should be enacted by which the franchises and privileges should be taxed as are other properties. All of these matters are of concern to you, and, as members of the General Assembly, you should give them the just consideration they deserve at your hands.

I do not hesitate to say that I believe it is the wish of the great majority of the people of the State that the law enacted at the last session, known as the Inheritance Tax law, should be repealed. If the sum of money obtained from this source is needed by the State, it should be collected in some other manner.

I must also call your attention to the fact that the amendment to the constitution passed at the last election and recommended by both leading parties, provides for the exemption of Ohio state, county, township, municipal and school bonds from taxation. When it has been fully considered and is understood, this will doubtless be thought by many to have been an unjust decision. Nevertheless, the amendment has been passed and it is now a part of the constitution. As to the revenue which has come from this source of taxation some provision must be made to secure the amount in some other manner.

As members of the General Assembly I am sure you will deem it necessary to have your finance committees ascertain at once the income from the various sources for the current year; also to ascertain the outstanding obligations or outgo for the current year; and, at the earliest time possible, ascertain if there are any appropriations which have been made heretofore that could in any way be discontinued. But the first thing of all others that should be considered by you is as to what positions there are, if any, in the State House or in connection with any of the state departments, which can be abolished without detriment to the public service; second, as to what reduction, if any, can be made in the force in these various state departments; also, as to whether there should be a reduction in the various compensations given to persons who hold these respective positions.

Oil Inspectorships.

I also request the General Assembly, at the earliest time practicable, to investigate the matter of the Oil Inspectorships of the State of Ohio, and to secure the facts relating thereto. I request you to decide as to whether or not, in your opinion, without detriment to the interests of the State, this service could be performed by being placed in charge of one man, at a salary of from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum, with such number of assistants, from one to six, and at such compensation, as may be thought advisable. If so, I recommend that the present system compensating Oil Inspectors be abolished and that the fees of this office be turned into the general treasury. In this connection I also recommend that the fees of all offices be turned into the general treasury.

I also recommend that you consider the advisability of amending the present law in reference to municipalities of the State in such a way that their government may be made more simple, may be carried on at less expense, and that it may be more in the interest of the people than as provided for in the present law. This law as it is now on the statute books, among other things, authorizes the State Board of Appraisers, composed of the Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Attorney General, upon the application of the county Auditor, to appoint a Board of Review for municipalities in such county. It provides that the Commissioners of the county shall fix the compensation but it is not to exceed \$250 per month, or the sum of \$3,000 per year. The Board of Review is authorized to appoint for itself a Chief Clerk and not more than six assistant clerks and to fix the compensation of each. This law takes away from each municipality the right to select its own Board of Review and places it in the hands of State officers. Compensation should be fixed at a reasonable amount and the time in which such work is to be completed should be limited and the employment of unnecessary clerks and employees be prohibited.

School Laws.

I also call your attention to the fact that there seems to be a demand on the part of many persons for a revision of the present school laws. Whatever defects may be found in these laws should be remedied. By the present law a large sum of money in the aggregate is now being paid to county Auditors for little or no service. This should be stopped at once and this large sum of money saved for the school fund.

You will doubtless agree that, for the purity of the ballot, our election laws should be improved. If possible some practicable laws should be enacted to prevent the man who offers a bribe and the man who receives it from carrying out this worse-than-ordinary criminal act against the State. The so-called respectable man, whether

or not he is a politician, who knowingly becomes a party in any scheme to corrupt the voter or voters is a most dangerous citizen. Instead of being considered respectable, as he now is by his party friends and associates, he should be ostracized and looked upon as belonging to the lowest grade of criminals. It should not be forgotten that such a man is ten times a greater criminal and lower in infamy than the poor animal who calls himself a man who accepts for the price of his character, manhood, citizenship and patriotism, the few dollars that have been given him as a bribe, which money, perhaps, was contributed by the candidates, to be used in this particular manner and in no other way. The man who buys a vote as well as the man who sells his vote should be forever disfranchised or certainly disfranchised for a number of years. In such laws as you enact there should be provisions making it obligatory on the part of a candidate for any city, county or State office, from the lowest to that of the Chief Executive, to file an itemized statement of all his receipts and expenditures, of any and all monies given, of gifts or promises made directly or indirectly by him or by anyone for him. It should be provided that this statement shall be made by every officer under oath and shall be filed previous to his receiving his commission or certificate of election. He should also be compelled at the time of receiving said commission to make oath that he has not violated this section or any other section of the election laws, and it should be provided that, if at any time, it shall be proven that he had violated the election laws, the establishment of said fact will at once deprive him of said office and emoluments thereto.

Railway Passes.

While only one of the political parties advocated the passage of a law abolishing railway passes, this sentiment is clearly in accord with the views of the members of all parties. Neither free passes nor free transportation should be given to anyone. A law should be enacted by the General Assembly at the earliest time possible, providing against the accepting of any reduction from the regular prices of transportation on any railroad, traction line or any other common carrier, by any and all persons holding office of any kind or nature in the state of Ohio.

The people of Ohio are vitally interested in the subject of Insurance. There were in force on January 1st, 1905, in this State, in what is known as the regular life insurance companies, 285,982 policies, representing \$504,918,796 insurance; in industrial companies 898,681 policies, representing \$117,077,100 insurance, and in fraternal societies and associations 275,869 policies, with \$325,759,461 insurance.

Insurance Laws.

The Ohio Insurance Department was organized in the year 1872 for the purpose of protecting the interests of citizens who carry insurance. It has proven to be one of the best of the various State departments. When the original law which created the Insurance Department was enacted, it was perhaps not surpassed by that of any other State. At that time it was evidently the intention of the General Assembly to make the Insurance Department only self-sustaining; that is, funds of the policy-holders of only a sufficient amount to defray all the expenses of this department were to be paid to the State in the way of fees. From time to time the policy of the State in this respect has changed and from a department for the protection of the insured, it has become also one of revenue, so that now nearly one million dollars of the policy-holders' money is being paid annually to the State, while the annual expenses of the department are less than fifty thousand dollars! It is for the General Assembly and the people to determine whether it is just to continue the present policy of making this department one of revenue by taking from the policy-holders more than is sufficient to pay its expenses. Life insurance should first be made absolutely safe for the policy-holders and then it should be secured at the lowest cost possible. The laws of Ohio pertaining to insurance and for the security of the policy-holders are among the best of those of all the States, but if they can be made better and stronger and the interests of the policy-holders can be more strongly safeguarded, proper changes or amendments should have your early consideration.

There has never been any effort to tax payments made by the many fraternal organizations of the State, and I am sure no such effort to this end will be made by this General Assembly, and I hope by no other.

President Roosevelt's efforts for national supervision of insurance should have your approval—such national supervision will surround the policyholder with additional safeguards and lessen the cost of his insurance.

The custom of certain officers giving what might be thought insignificant gifts, such as fountain pens, stationery and other similar articles, and paid for from the people's money, without their consent and without the authority of the law, is wrong and should be stopped. If necessary, I suggest the enactment of some laws to prevent the continuance of this custom.

For many years past efforts have been made to check the denudation of our forests and the cutting off of all the timber lands of the State, but thus far with but scant results. I recommend that you give this subject special consideration.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

27 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

First Founded in 1863

Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Long Distance Telephone.

Both Telephones No. 60.

The Independent is on sale at the following

places: News Stand, Bahney's Book Store,

Machine News Depot, Hansen's Cigar

Store, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neining-

er's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and

Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906

We do some things better over here.

Commenting upon the "washy" colors

of British postage stamps, the Pall

Mall Gazette expresses a wish that the

British government would use "such

excellent dyes as are in use in Amer-

ica and other countries, whose stamps

are a pleasure to look at, instead of an

eyesore like our own."

Reputable newspapers everywhere

will uphold the Manufacturers Record

in the stand it takes regarding the

announcement made in a recent dis-

patch as follows.

Pittsburg, December 27.—The Penn-

sylvania Railroad having ordered that

all advertising be paid for in cash, and

cut off all transportation to newspapers,

the Pittsburg Newspaper Publishers

Association took action today. A reso-

lution was passed to bar from the news-

papers all complimentary railroad re-

lating to the Pennsylvania Railroad or

its officers. All railroad wrecks are to

be reported in detail, taking care that

the railroads are not favored.

If the dispatch is accurate it suggests

a reflection upon American journalism

which should be resented by decent

journalism everywhere. The Manufac-

turers' Record voices proper sentiment

when it says: Any newspaper that re-

gards its possession of a pass as a ham-

per upon its freedom of action or ex-

pression, or any newspaper that takes

the forfeiture of a pass as an excuse to

deal unfairly with the railroads is not

worthy of support of decent people.

ARE AMERICANS GOING THE

FACE?

Within a few months various articles

have appeared declaring that the rapid

growth of wealth and luxury in the

United States is sapping the virility

and moral qualities of the nation, and

that the stamina of the people is de-

caying. Essays of this nature, and some

that have been published in Europe,

are elaborate, trace the rise and fall

of "world powers" in the past, and an-

nounce what they assume to be the

law in the case.

It is true that the United States,

young as it is, has become the richest

country on the globe, and that it is

also the most populous among those

that stand in the front rank of enlight-

enment. Do its people show any of

the symptoms of the immemorial fatal

degeneracy? Several pessimists, who

at least write with skill and interest-

ingly, say they do. The point is worth

examining.

Wealth in this country has not accu-

mulated through the spoils seized else-

where. Contrary to the old usage, it

has been the rule of the United States

to pay something to the vanquished.

It has no privileged aristocracy, no

system of taking toll from the con-

science of men, or from the weakness

of other governments. Wealth in the

United States has sprung mainly from

the soil, and the application of the

highest degree of intelligence and skill.

And yet the question fairly remains:

Is luxury at its baleful work in the

American character? Is wealth chased

to excess, and rated as the main mo-

tive and purpose of human existence?

Here is an inquiry that cannot be dis-

missed as satisfactorily settled. It is

a call to watch and pray. The glitter

of vanity, the passion for ostentation,

the haughtiness of possession, the mad

appetite that stoops to dishonor, the

bitterness of shallow envy, are not un-

known in this land of republican in-

stitutions and unparalleled material

gains.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EAST GREENVILLE, TOO.

The Saloons Were Closed Up

Last Sunday.

The saloons of East Greenville were

closed up tight last Sunday for the first

time in several years. There are five

saloons in that place and the order to

close came from Canton, it is said. It

is understood that the saloons will be

closed on Sundays hereafter.

Wanted:

Anything you don't want—household

furnishings, clothing of every descrip-

tion, boots, shoes, overcoats, etc. The

Salvation Army can make use of any

thing. It will help the cause and sup-

ply the needs of the people who are

glad to pay a little or work for the

same. Anyone wanting extra cleaning

or any kind of work done will be fur-

nished with help if they will apply to

Resign Editor.

FORCED TO SUSPEND.

Assets of Denison, Prior & Co
Will Meet All Claims.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Dennison, Prior & Company, investment bankers and brokers, suspended today because a large number of the firm's checks were thrown out of banks on account of the suicide yesterday of L. W. Prior. It is said the assets will meet all claims.

PATTISON IS INAUGURATED.

Distinguished Company Wit-
nesses the Ceremonies.

THOUSANDS OF MEN IN LINE.

Two Companies of United
States Troops in the Parade
—The Governor Reviewed the
Marchers from a Glass Cage
in the Grand Stand.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—John M. Pattison was inaugurated as governor today in the capitol rotunda, in the presence of a distinguished company. The personal guests of the governor, who occupied seats on the platform, included Mrs. Pattison; Mrs. John Hamilton, of Chicago, widow of the late governor of Illinois, and sister of Mrs. Pattison; Mr. and Mrs. Powell, of Columbus; N. W. Harris, of Chicago; John Sage, of Cincinnati, and others. John Y. Bassell, secretary of the Columbus board of trade, opened the ceremonies with introductory remarks and the Rev. Lucien Clark led in prayer. Myron T. Herrick, the retiring governor, then presented the governor's commission and the oath was administered by Chief Justice William Z. Davis. Governor Pattison then delivered his inaugural address. The parade was at 1 o'clock and although the weather was disagreeable between four thousand and five thousand troops were in line, including two companies of the United States troops. Governor Pattison reviewed the troops from a specially constructed glass cage on the reviewing stand.

HOTEL FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Six Persons are Known to
Have Perished.

MANY THRILLING RESCUES.

Fire Quickly Cut Off All Access
to the Stairways—Believed
That Many Bodies are Still
Buried in the Debris in Upper
Stories of Building.

Minneapolis, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Six known dead and possibly more, who were imprisoned in their rooms, is the result of a fire early today in the West hotel. The blaze broke out in the upper stories of the building and electric bells immediately sounded the alarm in all rooms. Many guests escaped down the stairways but these exits were soon cut off and the halls filled with smoke. Captain John Berwin fell while trying to lower a woman to safety from the fifth floor and was killed. The woman was caught by another fireman. An unknown man jumped from the roof of an adjoining building from the top floor but missed and was killed, and a large, middle-aged woman who jumped from the fourth floor met instant death. Mrs. C. H. Wood and her daughter, proprietors of the hotel, were both rescued.

One of the most thrilling rescues was that of F. A. Chamberlain, of the Security bank, and members of his family who were not awakened in time to make their escape by the usual exits. They were on the topmost floor. A fireman with a rope on a Pommer ladder lowered them one by one to the top of the extension ladders, two stories below, and a great cheer broke out when the last one was lowered.

At noon the known list of dead in the West hotel fire numbers nine. Mrs. J. E. Hodges, of Minneapolis; Captain John Berwin, W. G. Nicholas, grain merchant; J. P. Cresinger, of New York; J. F. Wolf, salesman for Sprey & Alexander, New York; Clinton Lamme, W. E. Magner, Duluth; one unknown man. Mrs. Emaline Barlow, to save whom Captain Berwin lost his life, will die from inhaled smoke. A colored porter is reported missing. The property loss is estimated at \$25,000.

FOUND DEAD IN CANTON.

Wm. S. Valentine, of Middle-
branch, Dies from Exposure.

LEAVES WIFE AND CHILDREN

Bill Being Prepared Fixing Sal-
aries of County Coroners—
Mayor Turnbull Assesses
Fines of \$25 Each on Six
Saloonkeepers Who Kept
Their Places Open Sunday.

Canton, Jan. 9.—William S. Valentine, of Middlebranch, was found lying under a wagon at the corner of East Seventh and Commerce streets about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The discovery was made by Patrolman Ryan and when he attempted to arouse the man he discovered that he was dead. He had been drinking and his death was evidently caused by exposure. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five children, the oldest being about eleven years. When a search was made it was discovered that the man had money on his person, showing that he had not been foully dealt with.

Attorneys Harry F. Ake and Luther Day are preparing a bill to be presented to the legislature fixing the salaries of county coroners. If the bill they are drafting becomes a law the salary will amount to five hundred per cent of one per cent of the total tax valuation in the county. It provides, however, that no coroner shall receive more than \$5,000 nor less than \$300 per annum, and a deputy and clerical assistants will be allowed in counties with populations over 150,000. If the law passes it will make the salary of the Stark county coroner about \$100 more than he is receiving at the present time.

Mayor Turnbull has assessed a fine of \$25 each against the six Saxton street saloonkeepers who kept their places open last Sunday. These are some of the lowest dives in the city and the probabilities are that their arrest will follow so frequently that he will eventually drive them out of the business. Five out of the six have females connected with the place.

At the good roads meeting held in Canton last night a committee of five members of the board of trade was selected to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Massillon board to have a conference in regard to the building of a boulevard between the two cities. A mammoth good roads convention will be held at the Auditorium, January 18, prominent speakers from abroad to be present.

Canton, Jan. 8.—After a long conference between Auditor Oberlin and Attorneys Wheeler and Towl, of New York, representing the East Ohio Gas Company, said to be one of the Rockefeller interests, an agreement has been reached whereby the county treasury is imburied to the extent of \$6,000 for back taxes on underestimated property holdings, the same covering a period of five years. The company has property in five townships and in the cities of Canton and Massillon. According to the return of 1906 the company values its property in Stark county at \$273,870.78. In 1899 the valuation on the property was placed at \$92,091.40. The amount of back taxes received from this company will be apportioned as follows: Canton, \$1,651.43; Massillon, \$1,276.77; Jackson township, \$973.07; Perry township, \$954.95; Bethlehem township, \$467.96; Pike township, \$171.98; Canton township, \$89.

GRAND JURY CHARGED.

Began Its Examination of Wit-
nesses This Morning.

Canton, Jan. 9.—The fifteenth member of the grand jury took his seat in the jury box Monday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. He was Lloyd E. Speelman, of Canton. Following the impaneling of the jury, which is expected to be in session from ten days to two weeks, Judge Harter, upon recommendation of County Prosecutor Upham, appointed Theodore Armstrong as foreman; Belle R. Norwood, court stenographer, as special stenographer, and Louis McKinney as special bailiff. Foreman Armstrong was a former professor at Mount Union college.

Before the conclusion of Monday's session the jury was charged by Judge Harter. At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning it convened in the large room in the prosecutor's section of the court house where the examination of witnesses was immediately started. It is understood that the first cases handled were from Alliance.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
I ching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding
Piles. Druggists are authorized to re-
turn money if PAZO OINTMENT fails
to cure in 14 to 14 days. 50c.

RATCHFORD TO REMAIN.

Will Continue in Office Until
Latter Part of April.

Columbus, Jan. 9.—Agreement was reached here Saturday whereby Governor Herrick will reappoint M. D. Ratchford state labor commissioner. Ratchford originally was appointed by Governor Nash and Herrick never reappointed him, though his second term expired nearly two years ago. The trouble was over agents of free employment bureaus in four cities. The agents sought to get an increase in salaries from \$1,300 to \$1,800 a year. Ratchford opposed the advance and the relations between him and the agents have been strained.

After Pattison's election as governor, Ratchford wanted Herrick to reappoint him. The governor demanded that the commissioner in turn recommend the employment superintendents, but this was refused. Ratchford was told his appointment would be sent to the Senate. It is said he agreed to continue the agents in office until his own term expires April 24.

NEW FIRM IN THE COAL TRADE

The People's Coal Company
Has Been Formed.

A CAPITAL STOCK OF \$10,000.

H. M. Dumble is General Man-
ager—The New Company is
a Merger of Four Well Known
Retail Firms of the City.

The retail coal firms of M. M. Dumble, Crawford & Young, E. P. Edgar and Fred Hess have combined to form a firm to be known as "The People's Coal Company," which has been capitalized at \$10,000. Stock is now being sold and an effort will be made to dispose of all the capital stock at once.

The firms have been in the retail coal business individually in the city from one to two years and all the members are well known business men. The object of the merging of interests is to centralize operating facilities. By the grouping of the several interests, the members will be permitted to make a canvass in the interest of their trade. These and other reasons are given for the merger.

The new company will retain the office now occupied by M. M. Dumble, in South Erie street and the office used by the Crawford-Young Company, in West Tremont street. The latter will be the operating office while the city office will be for general business. Mr. Dumble will have general charge of the company's interests.

The deal was completed Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock and Mr. Dumble took charge Wednesday morning. The stockholders met Tuesday evening and elected R. B. Crawford, Jr., president; E. P. Edgar, vice president; A. H. Coleman, treasurer; M. M. Dumble, secretary and general manager. The board of directors consists of R. B. Crawford, Jr., A. H. Coleman, L. W. Young, E. P. Edgar and M. M. Dumble.

TO FORM A COLONY,

John Boyer Interesting Persons
to Settle in the Northwest.

John Boyer is in the city endeavoring to induce a sufficient number of persons to return with him in March to form a colony and locate in Ritzville, Wash. A rate of \$37.50 has been secured and several families have signified their intention of making their future home in the Northwest.

Mr. Boyer was a resident of Stark county until five years ago, when he removed to Washington, where he has successfully managed a farm and accumulated much valuable property. Ritzville is the county seat of Adams county, with a population of two thousand, and is located on the Northern Pacific railroad. The surrounding country is said to be sparsely settled, many hundred acres of fertile land being covered with a growth of bunch grass and can be bought from \$11 to \$15 per acre. Many sections of this land have never been under a state of cultivation, the soil is claimed to be admirably suited to grain farming and wheat is said to yield an average of sixty bushels to the acre. The climate is cool and healthful and the rains are never attended with electrical storms.

Salvation Army Rummage Sale.
Open again. Ensign Butler has some excellent winter garments left for men, women and children and gathers more daily. You are invited to visit the rummage room, up stairs, corner Mill and Tremont streets. You may either bring or take supplies away with you, which ever suits your circumstances.

SITUATION IN COAL FIELDS.

The Country May Yet See a
Miners' Strike.

IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD

The Operators are Said to Still
be Opposed to Granting an
Eight-Hour Day and Recog-
nizing the Miners' Union.

The peaceful situation in the Massillon coal district between operators and miners is in direct contrast to the situation in some of the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania, where the possibilities of a strike grow stronger every day. Public attention has been directed toward the coal industry for several months owing to the approach of the crisis in the operation of the industrial machinery which labor and capital have devised for the control of labor conditions surrounding the production of this useful and necessary commodity. Already the machinery has been put in motion to make a settlement of the trouble, but the country will, indeed, be fortunate if it passes into next summer without a labor strike. The railroad companies in the anthracite coal fields are deeply interested and are to be dealt with before the final settlement is announced. A forecast of the disagreement, with a history of what has been done, in the matter thus far, is given in the following, which is taken from the "Railway World":

The action of the Shamokin convention of the anthracite mine employees in adjourning without a formal expression of the demands they are to make upon the hard coal carrying railroad and mining companies would seem to indicate that the leader of the United Mine Workers of America retains his deep-rooted control over those mine employees. By the appointment of a committee with full power to confer and make terms with representatives of the operators, President Mitchell and his executive board have been placed in absolute authority by the miners to bring about whatever conditions they may be able to secure. These officials of the United Mine Workers of America will, in general, likely adopt the method they employed prior to the strike of 1900 and that of 1902. Then they addressed letters to the presidents of all the anthracite carrying railroads and other prominent operators inviting them to meet with representatives of the mine employees in a joint convention for determining upon wages and conditions of employment. Some satisfactory arrangement will of course have to be made before the expiration of the anthracite coal strike commission's award on March 31, 1906. The joint conference proposition of the mine union officials is the practical meaning of the old demand of the mine employees for recognition of the union. The other prominent demand upon the operators which the Shamokin convention was expected to express in a formal resolution is the eight-hour work day, these two demands being the paramount issues among the anthracite mine employees at this time.

If these two remaining demands are pressed upon the operators at this time for a definite answer there undoubtedly will be a strike in the anthracite coal fields next April. In the settlement of the strikes of 1900 and 1902 the one persistent claim of the anthracite carrying railroads was that under no circumstances or conditions would the United Mine Workers of America or its officials be "recognized" in the sense that word means in the labor movement. The reasons supporting their position were presented in detail in the correspondence on this subject preceding the strike of 1902 and can be learned by reference to that correspondence as published in the strike commission's report. This position of opposition to recognition of the mine workers' union is still held by the operators, and before receding they are likely to permit their employees again to bring about a stoppage to hard coal production.

OBITUARY.

ODELL LENARD.

Odell Lenard, aged 29 years, died at the family home in Chester street, at 5:30 o'clock on Monday morning. The deceased is survived by a wife and three children. Funeral services, conducted by the Rev. H. W. Dewey, will be held at the late home at 7 o'clock this evening. The body will be taken to Krepport over the B & O. Tuesday morning for interment.

JAMES KEPLER.

Navarre, Jan. 9.—A telegram was received here Tuesday, announcing that James Kepler, brother of Mrs. Louis Ekroate, of this village had died at 4 a. m. at Cleveland. The deceased was a resident of Navarre until recently.

MINE FATALITIES.

The Report for December Has
Just Been Made Public.

According to reports made to State Mine Inspector George Harrison, at Columbus, twelve miners lost their lives while at work during December. Of these only one occurred in the Massillon district, that being the death of Willard Kouth, who was killed at the Pocock mine No. 3 by falling from a trestle on the afternoon of December 6.

ROBBERS IN TICKET OFFICE

Tickets and Thirty-eight Dol-
lars Were Taken.

NO CLEW TO THE BURGLARS.

The Canton-Akron Office En-
tered Between Midnight Mon-
day and 6 O'clock Tuesday
Morning—Agent Selby Made
the Discovery.

The Massillon city ticket office of the Canton-Akron railway was entered by burglars some time between midnight Monday and 6 o'clock Tuesday morning and \$3 in money and about \$50 worth of street car tickets taken. The robbery was not discovered until Agent T. L. Selby opened the office for business at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. The cash was taken from a drawer and the tickets from the ticket rack. The money drawer was pried open. The tickets amounted to about \$32 for the Massillon city line and \$17.50 for the interurban line. The loss was checked up during the day and it will amount to about \$37.50. The robbers overlooked \$10 in cash in a package in the money drawer. As yet no clews have been obtained.

Chief Ertle passed the ticket office at 12 o'clock Monday night on his way home and saw a light burning as usual in the office. No reports have been received from residents of that locality as to any unusual noises during the night. The office is situated in East Main street, at the corner of Factory street.

The burglar gained an entrance through the side door in Factory street. This door was pushed open, apparently with great effort. The door was locked and was made more secure by an iron bar, which was held in place by iron braces. One of the braces was torn from the frame work. The light was not burning when Agent Selby reached the office Tuesday morning.

Chief Ertle was notified of the robbery early Tuesday morning and the police at once began an investigation. The robbery is the first in Massillon for several months and this is the first one of the winter in which money has been taken. Other cities have been notified of the robbery.

WETZEL—EGGENSWELER.

Marriage at St. Joseph's Church
This Morning.

Miss Bertha Wetzel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wetzel, and Mr. Victor Eggensweiler, a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Eggensweiler, both living about two miles southeast of this city, were married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Joseph's church. Nuptial high mass was celebrated. The bridesmaid was Miss Sarah E. Wetzel, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Francis E. Wetzel, her brother. The bride was gowned in white. Father Doherty, of St. Joseph's church, officiated. Mr. Eggensweiler is a well known Massillon glassblower. The young couple expect to make their home here.

Weak Lungs
BronchitisFor over sixty years doctors
have endorsed Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral for coughs, colds,
weak lungs, bronchitis, con-
sumption. You can trust a
medicine the best doctors ap-
prove. Then trust this the next
time you have a hard cough."I had an awful cough for over a year, and
nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was soon cured.
I recommend it to all my friends whenever
they have a cough."—Mrs. M. W. W. W.,
Washington, D. C.Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
BARK FOOD.Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular.
All vegetable and gently laxative.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, was in the city on Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schuei der, of West Cherry street, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Abbot, of 137 Duncan street, Tuesday evening, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgson and Mrs. D. She'den, of Canal Fulton are guests of Mrs. Sarah Masters, east of the city.

Mrs. John Hodgen, of Canal Fulton, returned to her home on Sunday, after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Culler, in Waechter street.

George Myers, of Massillon, fell from a car while switching in the Huron yards and suffered a dislocation of the hip. He was brought to Massillon Tuesday morning and was taken to his home in Superior street.

Tom Farrell, proprietor of a saloon in East Main street, closed his place of business permanently on Saturday evening. Mr. Farrell removed here from Rochester, N. Y., three years ago. His plans for the future are undecided.

Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of Canal Fulton performed an operation Tuesday for cholecystitis on Mrs. J. McGarity, of North Lawrence, at Mt. Airy hospital. Thus far no complications have arisen and a speedy recovery of the patient is anticipated.

Among the functions of the coming week will be a social at St. Timothy's parish house next Tuesday evening. The hostesses will be Mrs. C. A. Gates, Mrs. David Atwater, Mrs. H. C. Diehl-henn, Mrs. W. K. Atwater, Mrs. Harry Rider, Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis and Mrs. F. W. Arnold.

Tuesday morning was the coldest morning of the winter. Thermometers registered as low as five degrees above zero in some places. The majority registered about eight degrees above zero. Tuesday was fair and cold. The predictions are that cold weather will continue a short time.

Chippewa Lake, the one-time popular resort, is to be taken over by a Cleveland company. It is proposed to erect cottages, dining halls, auditoriums and other buildings and make it a big resort. The company was incorporated last week with \$65,000 capital.

Dr. David Forrer, one of the most prominent veterinary surgeons in Wayne county, died at Orrville Friday night. He was operated on Friday by Dr. William Lowes, of Cleveland, for relief from stomach trouble, but was not strong enough to withstand the operation. His age was 65 years.

O E Boley, the young man who was taken to the Massillon hospital for the insane a few weeks ago, escaped and caused considerable excitement at Big Prairie by appearing wet and hungry at several different houses. So far the authorities have been unable to take him into custody.—Orrville Cent.

The celebration June 17 of the centennial of Salem will be one of the biggest demonstrations held in Columbiana county since the capture of John Morgan. Mayor Carlisle, of Salem, is now in Columbus making arrangements for the affair. Governor Pattison has been asked to be present, but has not as yet accepted.

Mrs. I. M. Taggart, who was found unconscious by her son, Harold Taggart, at her home in Prospect street Tuesday noon, did not revive until late Tuesday evening. Wednesday afternoon there had been no decided change for the better in her condition. Physicians, however, hold out every hope for her ultimate recovery.

A joint installation of the officers of Hart Post No. 134, G. A. R., and Mrs. McKinley Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, will be held in the G. A. R. hall Friday evening. The installation will be commenced at 7:30 o'clock. A banquet will follow the work. All members of each organization are invited and families of the members will be welcomed.

J. B. Drukenbrod, superintendent of the Stark county infirmary, was in Alliance Monday, called here to attend the funeral of the late William Oyer, an inmate of that institution. Mr. Drukenbrod states that at present the infirmary contains 248 inmates against 308 one year ago. The oldest person in the infirmary is 98 years old and the second oldest past 97 years.—Alliance Review

The first train left the new Baltimore & Ohio station at 6:15 Tuesday morning. It was the Massillon-Cleveland accommodation, in charge of Conductor Ben Wilmot, Engineer Harry Lynch and brakeman Clarence Baumgartner. Andrew Oehl bought the first ticket in the new station. The new furniture for the ticket office has been received and the settees for the waiting rooms are expected in a few days.

The residence of Harvey Barkheimer, two miles from East Greenville, caught fire from an unknown cause Tuesday morning and was almost completely consumed. Some of the furniture was saved, including a piano. Most of the loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Barkheimer is a miner, employed at the Davis Company's mine, near Greenville. His family is now staying with Mrs. Barkheimer's relatives at Dalton.

The new board of directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society was elected at the meeting of the society in the court house Monday morning. They will meet next Saturday and will organize. President Snyder stated that the society had cleared about \$1,400 on the last fair. The candidates elected to fill places on the board of directors are as follows: Osnaburg township, Charles Ake; Washington township, Johnson Grant; Bethlehem township, J. J. Lutz; Jackson township, J. K. McDowell; Canton city, W. S. Schretzer; Marietta township, Grant Shrop; Perry township, Jere Steiner; Lake township, D. J. Wise; Plain township, John Sheets.

At a regular meeting of Massillon Aerie No. 190, Fraternal Order of Eagles, in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Monday evening, the following officers were installed for the year 1906: Past worthy president, Charles L. Remley; worthy president, Andrew Ertle; vice president, Arthur N. Kaley; secretary, R. C. James; treasurer, Christy Schott; conductor, Thomas McQuillen; chaplain, William Cronin; inside guard, Arthur C. Parker; outside guard, W. F. Headley; trustees, F. Edward Snyder, George Franz and Ed. Ertle; aerie physician, Dr. George V. Ess; aerie musician, Frank Schuster. After the installation the retiring president, Charles L. Remley, was presented with a handsome leather upholstered chair. A social session followed.

The Wooster News, of Saturday last says: Rowl Rose, aged 20, of West Lebanon, this county, was taken in custody today by Deputy Sheriff Geiselman and will lodge in the county jail tonight. Rose recently attended a religious revival in Indiana where he was visiting a sister. He worked up a good deal of religious enthusiasm and was sent home in a clouded condition of mind but was deemed harmless.

Rose, however, suddenly became violent, and threatened to kill his mother and every one of his family. He was captured by strong men and strapped to a bed, where last night he was attacked by such a frenzy that the lives of those near him were in danger. Wooster officers were notified by telephone and Sheriff Brown sent his deputy and assistants after Rose today. It is said that a sweetheart whom Rose intended to marry jilted him because he insisted on calling her the Virgin Mary. To his mother he proclaimed that he was Christ the second, and that all must bow to him. When efforts were made to quiet him he threatened to kill those who disputed his immortal qualities.

J. F. MAUSZ WAS SERIOUSLY HURT

Jumped from a Second Story Window Wednesday.

HAD BEEN PLACED IN JAIL.

A Door Into a Hallway, Which Leads to the Council Chamber, was Pried Open—A Fall of Eighteen Feet.

J. F. Mausz, a saloon keeper having a place of business in Erie street, was arrested a 5 o'clock Wednesday morning for disorderly conduct and was placed in jail by officers Brownberger and Getz. After the departure of the officers he pried open a door leading from the lobby to a hallway leading to the council chamber on the second floor, opened a west window of the council chamber and jumped to the ground, a distance of about eighteen feet, and was seriously injured. His right ankle was shattered, his right leg was otherwise injured and it is now thought his spine was injured. The injury to the ankle is a very serious one, it being a compound fracture. He was discovered soon after the accident by passersby, who took him to his saloon, from which place he was taken to his home in an ambulance. The attending physician found that the ankle had been more crushed than fractured.

Mr. Mausz had accompanied a friend to a railroad station and was returning with friends when the alleged disturbance is said to have taken place. A patrolman, who arrested him said that he had abused the officer after he had endeavored to treat him kindly and also had endeavored to induce him to go home. He was placed in jail with some difficulty.

Just what was used to pry open the door to the hallway is not known. In the scuffle in the lobby of the jail which took place when the officers were placing him in the prison, the stove was kicked over and a conflagration was averted only by the prompt work of the officers.

Under the circumstances no time has been set for a hearing. Mr. Mausz is charged with disorderly conduct.

A specific for pair—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stronger, cheapest liniment ever devised. A household remedy in America for 25 years.

A FLOOD OF BILLS.

Busy Day in the Senate and House at Columbus.

NEW ELECTION BALLOT BILL.

Provides for the Abolition of All Party Emblems—Salary Grab Bill Introduced by Williams, of Cuyahoga, Adding \$600 to Pay of Members of General Assembly.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—The Senate convened at 1 p. m. Tuesday, and the Rev. Lee Howard, of Plymouth Congregational church, opened with a prayer in which a special plea was made for the health of Governor Patterson.

Senator Howe, of Cleveland, introduced an election ballot bill patterned after the Massachusetts law. It does away with party emblems and columns and provides that the names of all candidates for the same office shall be rotated under the name of the office. The name of the party to which each candidate belongs appears after his name.

Senator Rose, of Washington county, threw in a bill, reducing the salaries of common pleas judges from \$4,000 to \$2,500.

Senator Williams, of Cleveland, introduced a bill to give members of the general assembly \$1,800 for their three year term, instead of \$1,200, as the law stands at this time.

A bill by Senator Huffman makes it compulsory for traction companies to provide toilet rooms on their cars.

Senator Howe, of Cuyahoga, introduced a resolution to provide for a vote on an amendment providing for the initiation and referendum in legislation. The amendment provides that five per cent of the vote petitioning can initiate legislation or secure a popular vote on any measure passed by the legislature, and legislation so approved shall not be subject to veto.

In the House Representatives Winters, of Erie county, introduced a bill to cut the salaries of circuit court judges from \$6,000 to \$4,500 per year.

A bill to prohibit the sale or giving away of cigarettes or "makings" in Ohio, was offered by McFadden, of Fayette. It provides a fine of \$25 for the first offense and \$100 and from ten days to six months in jail for subsequent offenses.

Briggs, of Fulton, introduced "by request," a bill to give women the right to vote at special elections. Representative Wynne, of Cincinnati, introduced a bill designed to do away with contract prison labor. It would prevent the labor of state prisoners being sold for any purpose.

Other bills introduced were by Adler, of Hamilton, to validate land titles where record has been lost by fire.

Aikin, of Logan county, to amend the Dow tax, increasing the retail liquor tax from \$350 to \$1,000.

Thompson, of Champaign county, for two-cent fare.

Lyberger, of Coshocton county, to repeal the inheritance tax.

Kalinsky, of Cuyahoga county, to prevent the acceptance of passes.

Winter, of Erie county, to fix the salary of common pleas judges at \$3,000, and to make the minimum penalty for burglary six months in a jail or workhouse.

Baxton, of Hamilton, to authorize cities to treat streets with oil for the purpose of laying dust. A second bill gave the same power to county commissioners and township trustees.

The pruning knife is applied to oil inspectorship plums in a bill introduced by Trott, of Knox county. All fees must be paid into the state treasury and the two chief inspectors are to receive \$2,500 a year each.

A salary measure, applying to counties having a tax duplicate of \$3,000,000 or less, was offered by Bassett, of Lucas county. The salaries shall be: Auditor, \$1,000; treasurer, \$900; clerk of courts, \$700; sheriff, \$800; recorder, \$800; prosecuting attorney, \$600; probate judge, \$600.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 8, 1906.

LADIES.
McDonel, Clara
Smith, Mrs. C. A.
Wade, Mrs. Cora
Backstruwe, Mr. L. B.
Brown, Mrs. Charles J.

MYERS, Miss Irvyn
Waltaker, Mrs. Andra
Byland, Miss Lenora
Baattle, Mrs. J. Albert
Decker, Mrs. John, Jr.

MEYER.
Coy, George M.
Freel, John
Girard, W. R.
Smawley, August
Wendling, Edward

FORBES.
Stringari, Luigi
Lelgold, Hena Fredrich

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NEARBY TOWNS

NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 10.—M. H. McCormick, the expert moulder for the Massillon Store and Fire Brick Company, was called to Niles last Saturday to attend the funeral of a relative.

George Williams resigned the position of secretary for our local Sunday school last Sunday morning and Miss Bessie Miller was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

The Newman Sunday school has a roll of honor that compels all members to attend forty-three Sundays in the year in order to become eligible for their names to be placed on said roll. The names are then read by the secretary the first Sunday of each year. This year the list contained forty-one names, eight of whom deserve special mention for attending the entire fifty-three Sundays of the year. They are: Charles Gainey, L. H. Dehoff, Bessie Miller, Rachel Richards, Clyde Gainey, Blanche Rowlands, Della Gainey and Annie Davis.

Thomas J. Morgan combined business with pleasure and spent several days at Canal Fulton last week.

Mrs. Mary Redman, of Canal Fulton, visited her sister, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, last Friday.

The Buddy mine, having completed the repairs to the air shaft, began operations Tuesday morning.

We notice the call for a good roads convention at Massillon Friday of this week, which is certainly a move in the right direction for the people should be aroused to a greater interest in our public highways. We believe the primary lesson in good roads is proper drainage. The next step by way of permanent improvement is to cut down the hills and fill up the low places. This could be done without the expense of experts and high officials and surveyors who are paid big money for making blue prints, etc., which is entirely unnecessary in a great many instances. If the money so expended to our personal knowledge had been put in labor on the public highways we would have better results.

First get the rough work rounded up on our roads, then let the experts come in and put the finishing touches to it. And we do not care what experts you get you cannot have good roads without the proper drainage, which at the present time is sadly neglected on nearly all of our roads, just for the reason that the proper attention is not given to drainage by those in charge of our roads at the present time. We know of roads where ashes have been hauled on for many years and are today in a deplorable condition, simply because both sides of the road is higher than the middle, thereby making it impossible for the water to run off, whereas if one-half of the money so expended had been applied to drainage the results would have been entirely different. At all events we stand for better roads.

ELTON.
Elton, Jan. 10.—An attentive audience listened to an excellent literary programme given by the pupils of the McFarren school last Friday evening.

Willie Shearer was run over by a car in the West Lebanon coal mine last Thursday and had his left hand badly hurt.

Tracey Smith and family, of Magnolia, are visiting relatives here. John Baskey is improving in health slowly.

C. E. McFarren, of Mt. Eaton, visited his parents west of town Saturday. As the days go by the railroad project in our midst takes on larger proportions. A station just south of town is the next possibility.

WEST LEBANON.
West Lebanon, Jan. 10.—Roland

Rose, who lives northeast of the village, was taken to Wooster Saturday by the sheriff of Wayne county. He showed signs of insanity and was considered dangerous.

Mrs. Alice Card, of this place, is spending several days with her sister, Mrs. H. I. Boughman.

Miss Ethel Snavely has returned to Westerville to resume her studies in music after having spent the holiday vacation with her parents.

Miss McCullough, of Maysville, is visiting at the home of William Oppinger, east of town.

The Howenstein brothers will finish Mr. Henning's new house this week.

NAVARE.
Navarre, Jan. 11.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, a daughter.

Mrs. Joseph Thomas spent Tuesday at Massillon.

Miss Letha Corl has become a student at Wooster university.

Mrs. Flora Martin and Miss Jennie Martin, of Canton, spent Tuesday in Navarre.

Miss Cole, of Kent, has returned home after spending several days with Miss Esther Stahl.

Miss Marie Loew is able to be out again after a severe illness with sore throat.

The Rev. J. M. Foulton is holding special meetings at the U. B. chapel at Pigeon Run this week.

Frank Ricksacker, of Baltic, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. John Trook has returned from Kent, where she visited her daughter.

William Davis is still confined to his home, but is reported recovering from his recent serious illness.

Miss Martha Erb, of Massillon, is spending the week as a guest at the residence of Dr. William Steele.

The school board held a meeting Monday evening. The new officers presided for the first time.

Mrs. Robert Middleton, of Massillon, is spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eckroate.

Massillon telephone men were in town Wednesday connecting the main with the Farmers branch recently installed.

NEARLY ASPHYXIATED.

William Reifsnnyder, of Canton, Has a Narrow Escape.

Canton, Jan. 10.—William Reifsnnyder, residing at 1315 East Fourth street, narrowly escaped asphyxiation from gas fumes Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Reifsnnyder is blind and deaf and resides in the front room of the house which is occupied by Archibald Leach. His apartments are heated with a gas stove. Mrs. Leach was absent from home the fore part of the afternoon and upon her return she detected a strong odor of gas. She opened the door to Reifsnnyder's room and saw him stretched across the bed. Immediately Drs. Beatty and A. C. Brant were called and worked several hours before Reifsnnyder regained consciousness. Investigation showed that the damper in the pipe was checked and that the gas was turned on full. Reifsnnyder had evidently been overcome for several hours and in the opinion of the attending physicians but a short time longer would have been sufficient to cause death.

The Welsh residents of Stark county will hold a meeting in the city hall here Saturday night for the purpose of effecting an organization and making arrangements for the next eisteddfod, which will be held in this city.

A marriage license has been granted to Victor Eggensweiler and Bertha Wetzel, of Massillon.

"Want" column ads 14v Try it

CANDY SHOP WAS ENTERED.

Burglars Frightened Away by Passersby.

A LITTLE CANDY WAS TAKEN.

Gas was Lighted in the Room Containing the Safe, Which was Not Tampered With—No Clew Yet Obtained.

The office and wholesale department of L. Shauf's candy factory, in Plum street, was entered by unknown persons sometime between midnight Tuesday and 2:45 o'clock. Who the parties were or what their intentions were is unknown, but robbery is supposed to have been the motive. It is thought the person or persons were frightened away from the place by passersby about 2 o'clock. It is evident that the persons did not want candy, as but a few pieces, amounting in value to not more than five cents, were taken.

The place of business was locked at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. A light was left burning in the main room, which contains the only door to the factory. Officer Seifert passed the factory at 10 o'clock while covering his beat and reported the door shut and everything all right. He again passed the place at 1:30 and the door was closed. At 2:45 he passed the place for the third time and found the door open. Between the second and third visit to that section of his beat the door had been opened, a gas lamp lighted in the rear room, in which the safe is located and front door left ajar.

At about 2 o'clock the place was passed by men returning home from the glass factories. One of the men is reported to have called to know who was in the office of the factory. He received no response. It is thought by those who have investigated the matter that as soon as these parties had passed from view, the men inside made their escape. The safe, which is a large one, was not touched. There was no mark on any of the woodwork near the safe nor were any tools found about the building. The case is one which offers but little evidence.

An entrance was gained by turning the catch of a common box lock into which any ordinary house key would fit. No force was needed to open the door. Mr. Shauf never keeps any large amount of money in the safe. Chief of Police Ertle has been notified of the attempted robbery.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

Confessed to Killing a Man "For Fun"

Houston, Tex., Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Ben Harris, a negro, charged with the assassination of Osero Polk, at Beerings Mill, Monday night, and who was taken from the officers last night at LaSalle by a mob, was lynched early this morning at Moscow. When asked why he killed Polk he said at first that it was an accident. Later he said he killed Polk "for fun."

When you call The Independent office, please note the telephone numbers: Business office 146 Bell, 85 Farmers; editorial room, both phones No. 60.

Children's Leggings, 21c.

Pre-Inventory Sale Price on Children's regular 25c 21c Jersey Leggings



Ladies' 50c Leggings, 43c.

Ladies' and Misses' Jersey Buttoned Leggings, regularly 50c, Pre-Inventory 43c

Pre-Inventory Sale.

This Week Will Be

BARGAIN WEEK IN DOMESTICS

Just before the time for taking down stock we are always willing to close out some lines at little prices rather than carry them into the next year's business. This year we have a great many lines that we offer almost regardless of cost.

One table Dark Outing Flannels, the five cent kind, to clean up the lot at, yard 32

One table of Better Outing Flannels, the 8c quality, at 5c

One table of Cotton Challies—all Persian effects—very nice for comforts, and they are worth 8c, to close out 6c

One table of Robe Prints—they are worth 8c; 5c rather than invoice them, will sell them out at 5c

One table of short lengths of Apron Gingham; are worth 7c, before inventory only. 4c

Blankets.

50 pairs of Gray Shaker Blankets, 10-4 size, Pre-Inventory Sale Price. 47c

75 pairs Gray Fleece Blankets, 11-4 size, with fancy borders, worth \$1.25, to close out. 75c

50 Bed Comforts

Covered with fancy silkoline and filled with white fluffy cotton, are worth \$1.50, Pre-Inventory sale price \$1.00

10 cases of Cotton Batting 10 go in this Pre-Inventory Sale at, per roll 5c

Bed Quilts.

15 Fringed-All-Around Bed Quilts, slightly soiled from handling, sold at \$1.00, Before Inventory Sale Price. \$1.00

12 Hemmed Bed Quilts, Mar-seilles patterns; they were worth \$1.25, but are soiled from handling; to sell them quickly the price will be 75c

Fifty dozen Towels will go in this sale at Reduced Prices.

HISTORY ON A MANTEL

Novel Memorial to Be Placed
In Indiana Homestead.

PIONEER SCENES PAINTED ON TILES

Views illustrating the early career of the Bailly family in Porter County are the work of a Chicago woman—Old Blue on White the colors used.

Mrs. Margaret Scammon Lockwood of Chicago recently has completed a memorial mantelpiece which is to be placed in the historic Bailly homestead in Porter county, Ind., says the Chicago Post. The mantelpiece consists of sixty-four painted tiles in blue and white, filling out a logical design of historic sketches, supported by decorative drawing, illustrating the early career of the Bailly family in the United States.

Several years ago Mrs. Lockwood was given the commission by Miss Frances Rose Howe, granddaughter of the founder of the Bailly homestead, M. Joseph Bailly de Messein, who came from Quebec in the early years of last century and established a fur trading post for the American Fur Trading company of the northwest in Indiana.

The old Bailly homestead, two and one-half stories high, is built of immense oak logs. These are now sheathed, giving it the appearance of a substantial frame house. The mantel will be placed in the fireplace in the room to the right of the wide hall wherein General Cass and many heroes of Indian days were entertained with royal hospitality.

It is interesting to follow the series of sketches used by Mrs. Lockwood in constructing the memorial. The views of Quebec are reproduced from quaint etchings made by friends who used to come as guests. One of the etchings is by General Cass. M. and Mme. Bailly are remembered in history for their services in preserving peace between the settlers and the Indians and in helping pioneers and travel worn immigrants over many hard places.

It was in 1824 that the Bailly homestead was founded as a station of the American Fur Trading company and, as the quaint old documents state, "in the interest of Christianity and civilization," and became the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions in northern Indiana and Illinois.

The first historic tile gives a view of the port of Quebec, birthplace of Joseph Bailly de Messein, the founder. A second tile shows M. Bailly reading Scripture lessons for the instruction of his family and Christianized Indians living in the surrounding forests. To the left is a typical drawing of the homestead and to the right a design from the seal of the American Fur Trading company.

Another tile presents a general view of the trading post in 1830, taken from a northeast point, as described in a water color sketch of the period. From a second water color sketch is a southeast view, painted at the same time. A pen and ink sketch of a hermitage and a picture of a bridge over the Calumet river as it was in 1829 also are shown. A typical scene of the pioneer days is shown in a picture of Indians carrying peltries to the agency warehouse and the "daughter of the homestead" opening a small storeroom designed for use of the Indians in storing their personal effects. This was drawn between 1819 and 1824.

Between 1830 and 1835 the homestead of huge white oak timbers, covered with siding, presented quite a showing. It was a pretentious mansion in the eyes of the early settlers, and its outbuildings were constructed so substantially of logs that they are in an excellent state of preservation today. Miss Frances Rose Howe is interested in taking care of the place, as it is a valuable feature in the early history of Indiana.

In 1841 Rose Bailly was married to Francis Howe of New Haven, Conn., in the old homestead, and the armorial bearings of the Bailly and Howe families have been used as a decoration on the tiles.

The conventional patterns employed by Mrs. Lockwood in her scheme are very simple and fitting as a background to the story which runs through the tiles. The colors, old blue on white, keep alive the antique feeling, and the design has been carried out most successfully.

"Excuse Albums" For Tardy Guests.

It behooves those going to house parties to arrive at their destinations promptly on time, for several hostesses have taken to keeping "excuse albums," says a correspondent of the New York Post. In those volumes the tardy ones must write their names and their reasons for being behind hand. Persons who pose as being clever and are constantly on the lookout for chances to impress their friends will have good opportunities to prove their ingenuity by writing something more original than "train delayed" or "auto broke down," which are the excuses that are repeated tiresomely in most of these volumes. "There is only one excuse in my book," complained a hostess. "All the rest are ditto marks."

Club of Deaf Women.

One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society women in Berlin, says the Chicago Tribune. The principal condition of membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members, who meet once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelm strasse, where they converse by means of ear trumpets and sign language and drink tea.

RELIGION AT THE RING SIDE

Evangelist Asher Plants Blows For Church at a Pugilistic Bout.

The 500 Tenderloin sporting men who sat around the ring side at the fights held under the auspices of the Long Acre Athletic club in New York were treated to a novelty in the form of a sermon preached between two bouts by William Asher, the evangelist from the west, who, with his wife, is holding saloon revivals in New York city.

Probably never before has there been such a scene at a boxing tournament, says the New York Tribune. After Tim O'Brien and Tom Carey had pushed each other about the ring for three rounds with pillows on their hands the announcer introduced Mr. Asher as "an unusual number at an occasion such as this."

The evangelist, a wiry, active little man, pushed his way through the crowd to the arena and, as the prize ring writer says, "climbed nimbly through the ropes." Some of the "sports" kept their hats on and others sat with bared heads. Everybody smoked. There was respectful attention while Mr. Asher spoke. He shook hands with the audience after his usual fashion by having every man raise both his hands above his head at arms length and then wave them.

"Don't be afraid. I won't touch you for your watch," he said to those who hesitated.

Mr. Asher used as his text I. Timothy vi. 12, "Fight the good fight of the faith."

"As a boy," began Mr. Asher, "I was fond of boxing, and even today I believe it a manly sport. But look at poor old Fitz and old John L. and our old friend in the corner over there, George Dixon." Applause greeted the mention of the names of these former heroes of the prize ring. Continuing, the evangelist said:

"They have stowed away and lost lots of 'dough,' and who of them would not today give back all his coin if he could be a healthy man again?"

Mr. Asher talked manfully of "jabs," "uppercuts" and "swings" and illustrated all these blows by punching the air.

The evangelist said: "Well, boys, it's the same in religion. There isn't a bruiser among you nor a chap on the face of the earth who wouldn't give all he had if he could get a decision giving him religion. Lots of you fellows have taken the count lots of times, but how many of you ever stop to think what will happen when God gets the count on you. Look out for that day, boys, or it will be a sorry one for you. Boys, I like to see a good scrap, and I'm going to stay here until the last man is punched. Then I'll go home. God bless all of you."

The evangelist was cheered as he climbed out of the ring as the bell sounded for the next bout.

REPLY TO HENRY JAMES.

Canadian Professor's Defense of English as Spoken by Americans.

Henry James, the novelist, who recently arraigned Americans for their brand of English, was pilloried the other day in the session of the Modern Language association at Haverford college, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Tribune. Among some of the most distinguished linguists in the United States the consensus of opinion was that the American people as a nation speak as good English as their British cousins, if not better.

The feature was a paper by Leigh R. Gregor of McGill college, Canada, on "American Speech." The paper was a reply to the address made by Henry James at Bryn Mawr college "on the question of our speech."

Professor Gregor said Mr. James had fenced the question around with a lot of ironclad rules and arbitrary declarations, but had given no specific instructions as to how to reach such perfection in speech as Mr. James himself had attained.

The Canadian professor contended that American English is better than British English. The latter, he said, stood for tradition, while the former stood for power, life and nature and was the outgrowth of different conditions and environment.

"Why," asked Professor Gregor, "should the British arrogate to themselves the right to set an example for our language?"

RUSSELL SAGE'S AMBITION.

Shrewd Financier at Eighty-nine Wants to Go to Par.

Russell Sage, New York's veteran financier, who left his bed on Thursday (Dec. 29) to answer the call of the wild in Wall street who were caught by the tight market in money and who made \$20,000 by loaning \$6,000,000 out at 100 per cent interest, did not go down to his office the next day, as he had planned, says the New York American. The damp weather held him a prisoner at home.

"I am eighty-nine now," said Uncle Russell, "and I want to go to par."

A Powerful Light.

The new lighthouse which has been erected at Portland Bill, on the English coast, is practically completed and will shortly be opened, says the Birmingham (England) Post. The lights, which will be of 255,750 candle power, will be of the group flashing order, exhibiting flashes in quick succession for twenty seconds and throwing a beam in favorable conditions a distance of eighteen miles. Beneath the great light will be a fixed ruby lantern of 11,000 candle power to indicate the Shambles shoal.

To Save Suicides.

For the saving of would be suicides the municipality of Rome has decided to employ police motor boats on the Tiber.

ANECDOTES OF YERKES

Incidents in the Street Railway Magnate's Career.

HIS FIRST MONEY MAKING EFFORT

How He Made a Successful Deal in Soap Without the Outlay of a Dollar—Chicago Inventor's Fruitless Experience With the Traction King. An Instance of His Iron Nerve.

The late Charles Tyson Yerkes, the street railway financier and builder of London's subway, began his business career with a successful speculation that did not involve the outlay of a dollar, says Success. It was a Saturday afternoon, and he was strolling along a wharf in Philadelphia when he came to a store where an auction sale was in progress.

"How much am I offered for this box of soap?" asked the auctioneer.

The thirteen-year-old boy looked at the brand and saw that it was the same soap as that used in his home. He knew what his mother paid for it at retail, and so he made a bid. The auctioneer smiled at him, cried the bid once and said, "Sold to—what's your name, bub?"

"Sold to Charley Yerkes for"—Then another box was put up and bid in by the boy, and this was continued until fifty boxes had been struck off to him. He had a deposit of \$5 in a savings bank, which had been there for some months. He showed the auctioneer his certificate of deposit and said he would soon return and pay for the soap.

He went to the grocer with whom his family traded and asked him if he wanted to buy some soap. The grocer asked how much he had and what it was worth. The lad replied that he had fifty boxes and that he would sell the lot for a certain sum, naming an amount double that which the soap had cost him at the auction house. The deal was closed and the storekeeper asked the lad how he had come by it. When young Yerkes told him, the man opened his eyes and said, "I had intended to go to that auction, but forgot it." The boy did not draw his \$5 from the bank, and thereafter it was his great pride to add to it.

Mr. Yerkes was a believer in the materialism of his countrymen. One of the stories he once told upon his return from abroad related to a typical American and his wife, who were his fellow passengers on the steamer during the voyage over, says the New York Times.

This American couple had "exhausted the sights of the continent in thirty days" and were on their way home with devout thankfulness. A fellow passenger in discussing the sights of the old world with them mentioned Rome. The husband could not remember whether they had visited Rome or not. He appealed to his wife. "Clara," he said, "did we take in Rome or didn't we?"

"Rome? Rome?" responded that lady in deep thought. "Why, yes, we were there. Don't you remember? That's the place where I bought your socks."

Charles T. Yerkes was always known as a man who knew business to the last word. A little incident that befell a Chicago man who thought that he had invented a great thing shows how this trait of Mr. Yerkes showed itself, says the Chicago Tribune. This inventor had never thought out and patented anything that had made his name a household word, but he was young and full of confidence. Having given some thought to the subject upon which he approached Mr. Yerkes, he was full of his topic and was ready to expatiate upon its merits for hours at a time. He gained admission to Mr. Yerkes' Chicago office and met the financier.

"Mr. Yerkes," said he, "I have here a fine scheme. We can make lots of money out of it. There must be thousands in it."

"Yes?" asked the street railway magnate.

"Yes. My scheme is to put perforated boards in the tunnels through which your cars run and have the light shine through them and make the tunnel one long signboard. I'll sell you the secret."

"How much?"

The man named his figure. Mr. Yerkes drew down his brows and offered a quarter of the amount.

"But it's my sign idea," urged the inventor.

"But they are my tunnels," replied Mr. Yerkes, and that remark closed the negotiations. Without the tunnels the scheme was worth as much as it would cost to buy paper with which to explain it.

Mr. Yerkes, of London and Chicago traction fame, was famed in Chicago for his iron nerve, says the New York Tribune. When the Moore Bros. failed in August, 1896, a group of bankers met at the house of P. D. Armour to discuss the financial situation, rendered additionally precarious by the amount of Yerkes' paper afloat. It is a valued Chicago story that Mr. Yerkes, himself wearing a stiff little straw hat with a gaudy ribbon attached, saluted the solemn faced group of financiers with the breezy remark, "This is the largest collection of straw hats I ever saw at a funeral." He urged that the Stock Exchange be closed outright, and when its governors hesitated at the boldness of the suggestion he declared, "Very well, open for business tomorrow, and you will close many of the banks of Chicago before tomorrow night." That word settled it.

PROFIT IN RAISING WOLVES

Iowa Farmer Tells of Possibilities Under Bounty Law.

Raising hogs has always been regarded as a profitable industry, but raising wolves has it beaten ten ways, according to a special dispatch from Burlington, Ia., to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It has come to the ears of Des Moines county officials that the latter occupation is being carried on systematically by a few farmers, who hope to reap a good profit next spring. The county pays \$2 for every cub wolf scalp presented at the auditor's office and \$5 for every old wolf's scalp. It has been noticed for several years past that certain farmers have been reaping a rich harvest each spring on the bounties they received for wolf scalps. It is rarely that an old wolf's scalp is presented, and this fact served to arouse the suspicions of the county officials.

A farmer from one of the townships where the wolves have been particularly plentiful was in Burlington recently and unburdened himself of a few hunches concerning the wolf industry.

"It's more profitable to raise wolves than it is hogs," said this farmer. "If you have noticed, the scalps of the old wolves are never turned in for bounty. There is a good reason for this, as the elimination of the old wolves would put an end to the propagation of the species, also put an end to the collection of wolf bounties. Why, I know a farmer who has considerable timber land on his place who has several old wolves that are as tame as shotes."

"It costs little or nothing to keep them, and every spring, when the young wolves are born the lair is invaded and the youngsters knocked on the head before their eyes are open. They mean \$2 apiece at the auditor's office."

"It's surprising how a fairly domesticated pair of wolves will make race suicide look silly. If an effort was made I warrant that every wolf in the county could be exterminated in a short time, but what's the use of exterminating them when a little encouragement will keep them alive and breeding two dollar bills?"

It is said an investigation will be made by county officials into this state of affairs and the enterprising wolf breeders prosecuted.

ROSES FOR CATCHING RATS.

Agricultural Department to Test the Flowers as a Rodent Bait.

The use of choice roses as rat bait is to be experimented upon by the biological bureau of the department of agriculture, says the Washington Post. The bureau has been informed of a number of cases where rodents that spurned tempting cheese and crackers were easily enticed by a rose, and it is believed that the result of the experiments proposed by the bureau will be to show conclusively that these flowers surpass cheese, crackers, rinds of bacon and other baits that are commonly used to entice the rats into traps.

It is explained that it is not so much the taste of roses that attracts the rat as it is their fragrance, and for this reason roses are expected to be the popular bait of the future.

Cases have been known where rodents, attracted by the sweet perfume of a rose in a house, have gnawed through doors to get at the flower. Rats have been known to become suspicious of traps with the familiar bait of cheese and bacon rinds and easily evade a trap for a long time. From experience it has been found that white roses, such as the dainty bride rose or the snowy nephties, have proved preferable in rat catching. One or two of these fragrant flowers are placed in the wire caged trap, and it is stated that it will not take long for Mr. Rodent to be tempted by the enticing and sweet smelling bait.

The power of a rose as a rat bait is said to have originated in California about two years ago, but it was not until recently that the flower was used to any extent. Now that the government has officially recognized the rose as a rat catcher and will doubtless endorse it the flower will probably become a common method of enticing rats to the death traps.

Blue Blood Money.

One hundred and fifty-two American girls, according to an English statistician, have given \$101,000,000 for foreign titles, and at least 152 more, says the Richmond Times-Dispatch, stand ready to do likewise at the slightest provocation.

An Epoch Maker.

[It is said that the new turbine engine will eliminate seasickness.]

No more the dinner gong's unhalloved note.

Will make the transatlantic voyager weep.

By bringing visions of the table d'hôte.

That dread of the terrors of the deep.

No more the steward, solicitous, will be rebuffed as on the deck he goes his way.

Repeating oft his gastronomic plea.

Concerning the delights of consommé.

No more the ship's despair provoking rolls.

As in the ocean's trough she madly delves.

Will stir the deepest caverns of our souls.

The inmost inwards in our inner selves.

No more we'll lie like freight upon the decks.

Wrapped up in steamer rugs undignified.

Profane, bright green, dilapidated wrecks.

Sincerely sorry that we never died.

Napoleon, Alexander, Genghis Khan.

Knocked over all their enemies like toys.

Bill Shakespeare flashed the searchlight into man.

And Wagner grabbed the world's supply of noise.

Sir Isaac Newton raised a great powwow.

Concerning physics—Archimedes, too.

Was tropic stuff, but, turbine engine, now.

We'll hand the biggest laurel wreath to you.

—Thomas R. Barry in New York Times.

NEW YEAR SYMPOSIUM

Prominent Men Tell What to Strive For In 1906.

HIGHER IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIFE

Governor Hoch of Kansas Says There Is a Demand For Civic Righteousness in Every Department of Government—More Repose Needed in American Life, Says Bishop Coleman of Delaware.

"What is the one thing above all others that the American people should strive for in 1906?"

Such was the timely question submitted by the Christian Herald to a number of prominent and active workers in various fields of endeavor throughout the United States. Answers were received from twenty-five or more well known Americans. Special effort was made to secure the opinions and advice of the presidents of universities in widely separated parts of the land, with a view to helping especially young men and young women. The efforts in this particular field were highly successful, and we are sure that in the letters from the heads of universities printed herewith young people will find much that will aid them in making the year 1906 a happy one.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMS NEEDED.

Dr. Alfred M. Haggard, dean of the Bible college, Drake university, at Des Moines, Ia.,

I am interested in social reform, better political conditions, better care for the poor and more justice for the laborer; in arbitration and peace among all nations; in the rights of women, in better divorce laws, in abolishing the saloon and in spreading the gospel to the ends of the earth. If I read the signs of the times correctly, there is a constantly widening and deepening tide involving all these interests and bearing us into a better age. This conviction enables me to answer your question. The one thing for Americans to do is to widen and deepen this tide and give it greater momentum than ever before. Individually each one of us should make ourselves count more than ever toward this end, by voice, by pen, by contributions, by ballot and by a splendid personal example. The channels which are especially inviting for combined effort are those of education, especially higher, our great reform movement, such as the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon league, with many others, mission work at home and abroad and, lastly, a better and more practical application of the gospel of Christ, for it is the heart and circumference of all real progress.

FOR HIGHER IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Governor E. W. Hoch of Kansas:

In the great movement that is coming up from the hearts of the people the demand is for higher ideals in politics, for greater official integrity, for greater respect for law—in a word, for civic righteousness in every department of government. Christianity is the basis and inspiration of this movement, as it is the hope of the world.

FOR A RETURN TO OLD IDEALS.

Congressman Marshall Van Winkle of New Jersey:

Simple living and high thinking—a return to the old ideas. The American people have now "struck twelve" in material things. Their chief concern and the thing they should strive most for above all others is to avoid decline and to preserve their poise, and to that end they should pray daily during the whole round year of 1906:

"Lord, let not my head grow dizzy; if my foot beginneth to slip, may thy mercy hold me up."

HALT THE MAD RACE FOR WEALTH.

Congressman Hiram B. Burton of Delaware:

The greatest evil with which the American people have to contend today is the feverish desire for wealth. This evil, like a canker, is rapidly eating its way into the very heart of our American institutions. Wherein lies the solution? I cannot say, but it seems to me that 1906 should find the American people working shoulder to shoulder to check this evil, which sooner or later, if left alone, will prove a menace to the very foundation of our government.

DRIVE OUT RULE OF GOLD AND BRING IN GOLDEN RULE.

Congressman James Francis Burke of Pennsylvania:

Drive dishonesty out of the business and political life of this country. Every honest political organization should banish from its counsels the individual who does not have party uniformity for the public purse and commercial body in the land should put the ban upon him who dons the garb of the business man to cheat his competitor by conspiring with confederates or to rob widows and orphans of their rights by betraying the trust imposed in him by the silent inmates of the grave. Repeal and reject the rule of gold and re-enact and re-enforce the golden rule, and the moral house cleaning which our country is just witnessing will be enduring in its results.

MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio:

I am in favor of the widest and most effective conditions which will tend to make war less probable and, as far as may be, impossible. I have no line of operation marked out differing from the American plan of arbitration and conciliation. I believe that the recent war in the east was a great promoter of peace, for I believe it will so impress the people of the world with the horrors of war that war will shortly become almost impossible.

RESTRICT DETRIMENTAL IMMIGRATION.

United States Senator A. J. McLaurin of Mississippi:

Supposing that you mean to ask me, "What is the one political from the American people should strive for in 1906?" I answer that, in my judgment, the most important thing is a restriction of detrimental immigration.

EDUCATION IN UNSELFISH LIVING.

Rev. Asber Anderson of Boston, secretary National Council Congregational churches:

The problem lies in this—the education of men in unselfish lives. Selfishness makes for materialism, love of gain, lack of brotherhood. These are evils with which we all have to contend. The selfish man in industry, politics, trade, home and church is a corrupt and corrupting element. We need the least denunciation of evil, but more discipline of evil men, who sit in the pews and under the guise of religion rob the widow, cheat their fellows and fill the week with iniquity. It is the unselfish man who seeks his fellow's good.

WORK FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

Sarah K. Bolton of Cleveland, O.:

America has long been known as a

refuge for the poor and oppressed. I wish she might also be known as the great leader in work for dumb animals. Massachusetts spends thousands of dollars annually in looking after horses and other animals and in teaching people to be kind to the dumb. Millions could be used all over America for such work. I hope that some philanthropist will make the year 1906 notable for America's work for the speechless.

APPLY CHRISTIANITY TO THE BUSINESS OF LIFE.

Dr. Samuel Plantz, president of Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wis.:

I know of no more important task, however, in this age when the social problem is assuming such vast proportions than that of applying the principles of Christianity to the business life of the world. The social problem is not so much an economic as a moral question. It cannot be settled by social reorganization or legislative action, but it is gradually solved by the application of the great ethical principles of Christianity to industrial life. If the church and serious minded people generally would concentrate their attention for a year on the study of the social problem from a Christian standpoint, I believe the greatest benefit would accrue to the nation that could come from any one line of thought.

RIGHTEDNESS AND TRUTH IN COMMON LIFE.

Dr. George E. Merrill, president of Colgate university, at Hamilton, N. Y.:

The great task of the American people in 1906, as in every other year, should be to secure righteousness and truth in the common life. In other words, it is an ethical task. To get rid of sham, to secure truth, to live no longer a shallow, but a serious life, to recognize the sacredness of law and order as the best condition under which any people can thrive, to refuse to be blinded by the glitter of dollars and to demand the solid worth of character, to learn to go slower and safer toward a goal—such, I believe, would be the best task to which we could address ourselves.

MORE REPOSE NEEDED IN AMERICAN LIFE.

Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, bishop of Delaware:

There is hardly anything which the American people need more than repose in their life. For lack of it the number of both men and women, breaking down and dying prematurely is increasing frightfully, as is also the number of suicides. The ceaseless engagement in social and business events, not interrupted even by the Lord's day, is sapping the very foundation of our national strength and health and threatens dire calamities in the not distant future. Let us, therefore, have more repose.

PURIFY POLITICS.

Congressman George A. Pearre of Maryland:

A more general and widespread benefit would result to all classes in the United States from the purification of politics in municipal, state and national governments by the elimination of the necessity for the use of large sums of money in all elections, and this, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by an elevation of the average morals of the people and by encouraging legislation, so that they will not make it a sine qua non to the success of candidates. The accomplishment of this will, I apprehend, go a long way to answer all the other great public reforms that press upon us, among which "to establish arbitration as labor's best friend" and "to seek means of permanent and universal peace" are not the least.

SEPARATE THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES.

Bishop H. M. Turner of the African M. E. church:

The noblest and most important work for the consideration and action of the American people in 1906 would be to separate the white and colored races. The so called negro problem keeps this nation in a whirlpool of discontent. A racial separation should engage the attention of the nation. Such a movement would be a blessing to both races and hence to the nation. A line of steamers between this country and Africa would bring the dehumanized negroes would leave by millions.

PASTOR ALSO A POLICEMAN.

Athletic Dr. Scudder of Jersey City Will Do His Own Sleuthing.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational church in Jersey City, has been vested with special police powers by the police board, says the New York Times. His official number is 238. He may not wear a uniform or carry a club, but if he does he must furnish his own equipments.

"I sought the appointment," said Dr. Scudder, "in order that I may be able to cope with any emergency that

HASKINS GOES BACK TO MINES

Criticised the Methods of His Opponents.

GREEN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

President's Report States That Wages of Ohio Miners Averaged but \$360 for the Year 1905—Thirty-five Thousand Members of the U. M. W. of A. in Ohio.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—At the close of a lengthy address, in which he stated that he had no apologies to make, but regretted that some men would stoop to slander and destroy the good name of a fellow being, W. H. Haskins, president of the Ohio Mine Workers, announced Tuesday in the state convention of Ohio miners at the I. O. O. F. hall, in South High street, that he would not be a candidate for re-election and would go back to work in the mines after April 1. His withdrawal insured the election of W. H. Green, of Coshocton, his only opponent, who was chosen at the afternoon session, when D. H. Sullivan, of Coshocton, and G. W. Savage, of Columbus, were re-elected as vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

The present convention of the miners of sub district No. 6, which takes in all of the state of Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, promises to be the most important in the history of the organization, and the action taken will foreshadow what is to be done at the national joint conference, to be held in Indianapolis, commencing next Monday.

In his address, President Haskins declared for an advance of ten per cent in the price of mining, a straight scale for machine mining, restriction of immigration, and improved laws, particularly in respect to machine mining.

On the immigration question, Mr. Haskins pointed out the startling fact that while twenty years ago eighty-nine per cent of the immigrants came from Germany and the British kingdom, and less than five per cent from Italy, Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary, during the last year less than six per cent came from the former nations and seventy-two per cent from the countries in southern Europe. President Haskins contended that unless immigration was restricted organized labor would go down in defeat.

He stated further that the miners were taking a hand in politics; that they had defeated Representative Lane for re-election last November, and had employed Judge Wright, of Logan, and Judge Jones, of Wellston, to draw up new mining laws.

He stated the miners of Ohio only averaged 164 days in 1905 and their yearly earnings averaged \$360. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Savage showed a membership of 35,000, and cash on hand amounting to \$133,314.42. National Vice President Tom Lewis was an interested spectator.

ADMITTANCE OF ALIENS.

Lincoln Council J. O. U. A. M. Takes Action on Question.

At a recent meeting of Lincoln council No. 16, J. O. U. A. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We recognize the landing upon our shores of the ignorant, the vicious, the lawless, the aged, the imbecile, the weak minded and of poor physique, and the paupers of the old world as a constant menace to our institutions, and believe that it should be viewed with alarm by all loyal and patriotic citizens of the entire country, and

Whereas, Notorious abuses have resulted from careless and unlawful granting of citizenship to aliens, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon senators and congressmen the importance of the enactment of laws to restrict immigration by an increase of the head tax, the educational test, a thorough physical examination and a more rigid inspection at the port of embarkment, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon senators and congressmen the importance of a revision of our system of naturalization by the enactment of such laws as will require uniformity of naturalization certificates, confine the jurisdiction of naturalizing aliens to United States courts, and permit no alien to be naturalized or entitled to the privileges of an elector until he shall have resided within the United States ten years at least, and is able to read intelligently and write.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

MRS. TOLLA REPRIEVED.

Monster Petition Presented by an Ohio Woman.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Mrs. Tolla was today granted a reprieve of thirty days by Governor Stokes. Mrs. Jennie B. Parton, of Cincinnati, was here with petitions containing one hundred and eighty thousand names.

DENIED THE MOTION.

Mrs. Chadwick's Sentence Goes Into Effect at Once.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The United States circuit court of appeals today denied the motion for a rehearing of the appeal of Cassie L. Chadwick. Her sentence will now probably be put into effect at once.

NO QUARTER GIVEN.

Russian Dragoons Kill Eighty-nine Revolutionists.

Mitau, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—A squadron of dragoons which was ambushed yesterday near Hazenpot, losing two men killed and four wounded, received reinforcements later and surrounded the revolutionists. No quarter was given and the revolutionists, numbering eighty-nine, were all killed.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.

First Woman to Occupy Position in Governor's Office.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Governor Pattison has appointed Miss Eda V. Longley, of Cincinnati as corresponding clerk in his office. She has been for several years employed in the Patison's insurance office and is the first woman to occupy a position in the Governor's office.

Evolution of a Name.

An amusing account is given of the evolution of a name. A man named Halfpenny lived in Dublin at the end of the eighteenth century. Having been very successful in business, his children persuaded him to change his name to a more dignified one, which he did by dropping the last letter. In the course of time the orthography was also changed, and when the man died he was buried as Mr. Halpen. The fortunes of the family increased still further, and the son soon dropped the "H." The next transition was an equally easy one, and he who had run the streets as little Kenny Halfpenny came out as Kenneth MacAlpin, the descendant of a hundred kings.—London Queen.

PLAN TO SAVE TREES.

Details of Canadian Forestry Convention to Be Held in Ottawa.

The announcement that a Canadian forestry convention, called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and having the support of the Dominion and provincial governments, is to be held in Ottawa on Jan. 10, 11 and 12, is not only of importance to the Canadian people, but to the United States as well, says a special dispatch from Ottawa to the Chicago Record-Herald.

The forest wealth of Canada is one of the best natural assets of the United States, and much American capital is already interested in its development. Anything therefore that will insure a permanency to those who invest their money in the Canadian lumbering industry and other industrial enterprises which owe their stability to the initial influences of the forest and increase their value must be of more than passing interest.

Hitherto the products of the forest on this continent have been regarded by most people in a similar light as the products of the mine. The more that was taken away the less, as it was usually considered, would be left. No serious consideration has in the past been given to reproduction of forest wealth, and as a result the forests have been cut or burned with great prodigality.

The principal divisions in which the subject will be discussed will include the national interest in the forest, the relations of the forest and the lumber, pulp and other industries of the country, forestry in relation to agriculture, the influence of the forest on water power and irrigation and forestry education. In Europe the forestry experts are now looking to Canada as one of the world's great sources for the lumber supply of the future. The United States is referred to as apparently feeling the pinch of decreasing forest supplies and is already drawing largely on Canada to make up the deficit.

It is pointed out that at the forest congress held in Washington in January last it was made clear that the United States considers the situation a grave one in so far as that country is concerned. President Roosevelt epitomized the matter when he stated that if the present rate of forest destruction was allowed to continue, with nothing to offset it, a timber famine was inevitable.

An Engineering Feat.

A remarkable engineering feat was recently performed in the construction of the immense Whitney county dam across the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, says the New York Tribune. A southern company laid 490 cubic yards of granite in one day. This is said to be a world's record in dam building. At this rate the great power plant will be in operation much earlier than had been expected and by Jan. 1, 1907, will be supplying power to probably more than 200 cotton mills in North and South Carolina. The project is said to be the most gigantic ever undertaken by a private corporation in the south.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

No One but Physician Allowed to See Mrs. Morris.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Mrs. Minor Morris, who last week was ejected from the executive offices and grounds of the White House, is today in a state of complete collapse. Dr. Morris, her husband, stated that her condition is critical, and no one is permitted to see her.

White Girl Marries Negro.

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 10.—William Bruyn, a negro, and Frances Courter, a white girl, returned to Washingtonville from Newburgh and announced that they had been married. The girl's father knocked them both down and the angry villagers attacked Bruyn and threatened to lynch him. He escaped, but later he and the girl were placed in jail.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the Levi Volkmar farm, 2 miles no east of Massillon, off the state road, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, the following described property: 3 head horses, 2 head cattle, McCormick binder, two horse rake, two horse corn planter, drill, 2 harrows, plows, harness, top buggy, 6 one bay, 24 cres wheat in the ground, oats and corn by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known day of sale. John Leggett

C Brenner, Auct

Glasses Worn

For

Result
...in

Hawver,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN

*Statistics show that fully 75 per cent. of functional nervous diseases are caused by eye-strain.

Poor Vision
Head-Ache
Eye-Ache
Cross-Eyes
Suppressed Neuralgia
Nervousness
(Caused by eye-strain)

Perfect Vision
Head-Ease
Eye-Ease
Straight-Eyes
Returned Health

Paynter Elected Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 10.—The two branches of the general assembly separately voted to elect Judge T. H. Paynter as United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn.

Public Sale!

I, the undersigned, will offer at public sale at my residence, 3 1/2 miles west of Jactus and 3 1/2 miles east of Mt. Eaton, on the road leading from Navarre to Mt. Eaton, and 4 miles north of Wilmore, better known as the John Breninger homestead on

Tuesday, February 6, 1906.

the following property, to-wit: Five head of horses, consisting of one mare coming 6 years old, three 4 years old and one coming two years old, sound and good workers; 60 head of cattle, consisting of four good cows, 47 steers weighing from 700 to 1000 each, two full blood short horned bulls weighing 600 and 700 pounds each, an seven yearling steers and heifers. The whole lot of cattle are all well bred—in fact are the best that I have ever handled—nearly all dehorned and in good condition. 23 extra good Southdown breeding ewes, bred to have lambs in April; one good Southdown buck 40 head of hogs, consisting of eight brood sows to farrow in March and April, and 32 shoats. Little clover seed by the bushel, together with farming tools and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp, sun time, when terms will be made known.

W. M. BRENNINGER.

F. W. Andrews, Auctioneer.

Wm. Kelp and W. S. Lash, Clerks.

HARDWARE STOCK REDUCING

SALE FOR 15 DAYS:

Best Woolen Blankets, \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Best Plush Robes, \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Best Horse Covers, 60c to \$1.40.
Best Gas Stoves, \$1.15 to \$3.50.
Best Hot Plates, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Best Gas Ranges and Steel Ranges, \$7.00 to \$25.00.
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.
Best Washing Machines, \$5.50.
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Best Stoves, \$2.00 apiece.
Best Air Tight Heating Stoves, \$3.00 to \$11.00.
Best Gilt and Ox'd d Chandeliers, 50c to \$2.50 complete.
Best Gas Brackets, 25c, 30c and 40c.
Gas and water pipe fittings: burners and manifolds.
Best Kitchen Sinks, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, R. oning Paper, Copper Bottom Anti-Rust Wash Boilers, Granite Bottom Express Wagons, Poultry Netting, Wire Fence, Scales, Paints, Oils, Brushes Garden and Farming Tools and Miners' Supplies at very lowest prices.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,

53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

Excellent Service to Cuba.

Effective January 5th, 1905, through Pullman sleeper will leave Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m. every Friday via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Mobile connecting with Munson, S. S. Line's Steamer "Prince George" at 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and through Sleeper from Mobile every Friday at 7:00 p. m. north to Cincinnati on arrival of Steamer "Prince George" from Havana.

Tickets now on sale good until May 31st at the rate of \$65 for the round trip from Cincinnati including meals and berths on steamer.

For information address, Frank Johnson Special Agent Passenger Department Munson S. S. Line, Washington, D. C., Ohio or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Elizabeth Bowman late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 4th day of December 1905.

SARAH E. BOWMAN.

MARY E. BOWMAN.

Big Purchase of Coats

Our buyer bought two hundred new Coats in New York last week at 50c on the dollar from the finest coat makers, S. Herschbent, 142 5th Ave., and Louis Pellman & Bros., 20 West 19th St.

See the coats and prices in our show window. The finest Black Coats, worth \$50.00, for

\$15.00

\$25.00 Black Coats for

\$12.50

\$20.00 Black Coats for

\$10.00

\$15.00 Black Coats for

\$7.50

\$12.00 Black Coats for

\$6.75

\$10.00 Black Coats for

\$5.75

One hundred new Coats, all wool coats in plain and mixed colors, worth \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00. Your choice for

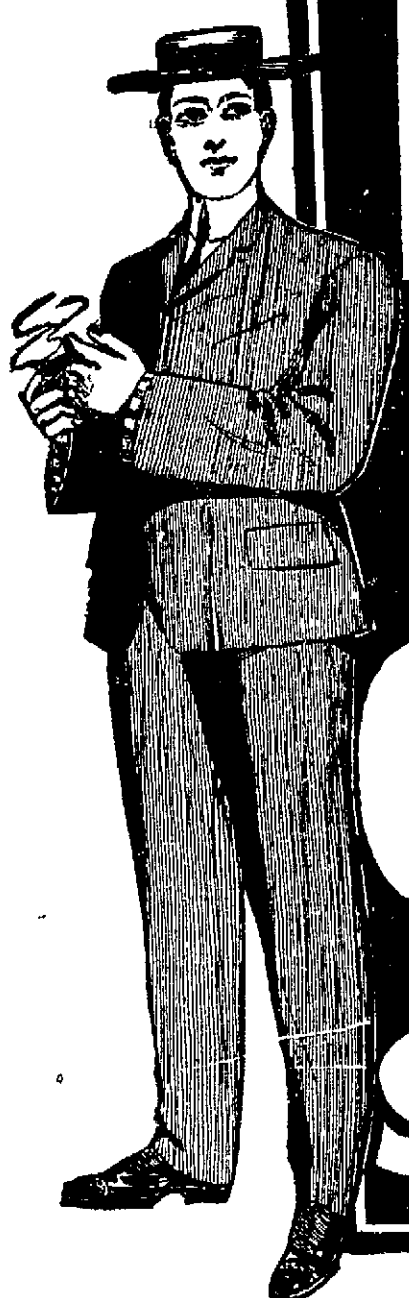
\$6.75

Our finest Coats, all colors, new styles, worth \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00, for

\$9.75

The Fashion Store.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, on every box, 25c.



1/4 OFF SALE

WHITMANS

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

In order that we may move all our Winter Stock out of our store in short order, we will now offer our trade a uniform discount of

One-Fourth Off the Regular Prices.

All our Men's, Boys' and Children's Winter Clothing of all sorts must go. Reductions here are always genuine, plain, fair and square. January 1st practically marks the end of the clothing season. As we have done a large business the past season and reaped a fair reward for our work, we can afford to close out the balance of our winter stock at cost. We must clear the deck for action in the spring, hence these extraordinary bargains in Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing.

This Sale Will Commence Friday, January 12, and Positively End Saturday, Feb. 10, 1906.

Twenty-five days of Money-Saving opportunities, lots of money will be saved here now.

Buyers who come first will get the pick—buyers who come last may not get any, as these won't last long at these prices. NOTHING PLAINER, CLEANER OR STRAIGHTER; hardly see how you can afford to miss this sale, for it's really like throwing money away.

Remember the Opening Day, Friday, Jan. 12, and continuing for 25 days.

WHITMANS

(Formerly C. M. Whitman)

S. W. Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

"THE STORE THAT GIVES YOU THE RIGHT GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES."